

# THE RELIQUARY.

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## The Devil's Arrows, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.

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"Grunal was the Chief of Cona. He sought the battle on every coast ;  
His soul rejoiced in blood ; his ears in the din of arms.  
He poured his warriors on Craca.  
Craca's King met him from his Grove ; for then within the circle of Bruno,  
*He spake to the Stone of Power.*"—OSSIAN.

THESE singular stones stand about a quarter of a mile to the west of Boroughbridge. Whatever the original number may have been, at the present time only three remain. They stand almost due north and south, with a slight orientation, the road to Roecliffe passing between the central and southern stones. The north arrow is 18 feet high, 22 feet in circumference, and computed to weigh 36 tons. The central arrow has a height of  $22\frac{1}{2}$  feet, is 18 feet in circumference, about 30 tons in weight, and of a square shape. The south arrow is similar in all respects to the central one. The distance between the north and central stones is 129 feet—between the central and southern stones 360 feet. All incline slightly to the south-east. Their tops and upper portions are fluted, but this has been done by the hand of time and the rains of centuries. Their buried portions are thicker, and bear marks of rough dressing. It is recorded that they formerly stood upon a bed of hard clay, whilst surrounding them, to within a foot of the surface, was a composition of grit and clay, with rough pebbles in alternate layers. No trace of this is left. The writer of this monograph has seen all their buried portions exposed on several occasions. In 1876, the south side of the north arrow was so treated, and was found buried about 6 feet deep and square at its lowest end. In 1881, the east side of the central arrow was bared for the inspection of some members of the British Association (who that year were at York). The bottom is not square, but in the rough. It is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet below the surface. The south arrow was similarly treated on that occasion. It is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet below the surface—its lowest end not squared off. The arrows are of mill-stone grit, common enough in many districts, and is found at Lingerfield, near Scotton ; close to the village of Scriven ; in the Abbey quarry, near Knaresborough, which places are five, six, and

seven miles distant respectively. It also occurs at Plumpton, eleven miles off, where it is plentiful, and as it is the nearest source where it crops up above the surface, and could be obtained without quarrying, it is most probable they were brought from thence. Formerly there was a fourth obelisk, which stood 7 feet or 8 feet from the central arrow, and Dr. Gale relates that it was 21 feet in height. Leland wrote his "Itinerary" about 1538. He saw "four great main stones wrought . . . by men's hands," but no inscription. Camden, who followed in 1582, says this "one was lately pulled down by someone that hoped in vain to find treasure." The upper portion of this missing arrow is preserved in the grounds of Aldborough Manor, while the lower was cut up into slabs and forms part of the foundations of the Peggy Bridge, which crosses the little river Tut as it flows through the town of Boroughbridge. *O tempora! O mores!* Even at the present day the north arrow exhibits six or seven marks of a wedge having at some time been driven into it—a very plain proof of an intention to utilise it also. In a letter found among Dr. Stukeley's papers, it is mentioned that there were *five* of these stones existing once; and a History of Knaresborough, published 1848, is responsible for the following statement:—"Peter Franck, an eccentric traveller and fisher, who walked long distances to enjoy his sport, saw in 1694, near Boroughbridge, *seven* of these stones!"

The question is often asked, and no wonder, "What are they?" Endless surmises have been made, and as a natural result superstitions have gathered around these hoary pillars.

Leland considered them to be trophies placed by the Romans on the side of Watling Street. Camden is of a similar opinion. Stillingfleet regards them as British deities, erected for worship by our pagan ancestors. Plot attributed them to the ancient Britons, and thought they were in commemoration of some battle. To him belongs the erroneous opinion that their composition is of "small stones cemented together." Drake, Hearne, Gale, and Lister all ascribe them to the Romans, and think they were boundary stones set up to direct travellers, sacred to Hermes, who presided over highways, and unhewn lest they should offend that god. Stukeley refers them to the Britons, and thinks this was the midsummer place of meeting for all the country round to celebrate the sacred rites of the Druidical faith. Hargrove preserves a tradition rife in this neighbourhood about 300 years ago:—"That Severus, dying at York, left the empire to his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, which was acceptable to the Empress, and approved of by the soldiers, but not by the two brothers. A reconciliation being effected by the mediation of the Empress and a sister, four obelisks were erected to perpetuate the memory thereof." None of these opinions will stand the test of our present knowledge. Archaeological research and the strong power of science draw aside the veil and light up the picture of the past till it is well-nigh made a reality.

The Rev. W. C. Lukis, Rector of Wath, in an able paper read before the Society of Antiquaries, maintains that they are not Roman,

that there were more than four, and that they are the ruins of a great monument analagous to those wondrous and stupendous works of prehistoric man, such as Stonehenge and those found in Brittany. If they were the work of the Romans, why is there no inscription?—a matter which one would assuredly look for. And when we consider their proximity to those elaborate pavements and other remains of Roman art at Isurium, we cannot adjudge rude monoliths like these to a people almost as advanced in civilisation as we are at the present time. The erection of stone pillars and memorials can be traced to a very early period, and to such period these stones doubtless belong. Thus far Mr. Lukis.

It is known that among the Kings and Queens of the Brigantes who kept Court at Iseur, now Aldborough, there was a Queen Cartismundua; and Mr. Phillips, in his "Rivers, Mountains, and Sea Coast of Yorkshire," says that if the Gaelic meaning of her name is given, it would read Cathair-ys-maen-ddu—the City of the Great Stones. He also says that the name of desecration, which has been bestowed upon these stones, would imply that to the earliest of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors their origin was unknown.

A curious discovery was made in July, 1879. In a field hard by, called the Arrow Close, whilst digging out the earth for the formation of cellars to two houses then being built, the property of Mr. Thomas Hardcastle, some workman came upon a great quantity of flints. Concluding they were the stock of an old gunsmith, formerly resident in Boroughbridge, he unfortunately threw them all away, save one, which now is in the museum at Aldborough Manor. It is an imperfect spear-head, of the palæolithic period, 3½ inches long and 2 inches across at its widest part, and has apparently been spoilt in the cutting. The flints were found buried about three feet deep, and about 300 yards to the east of the central arrow. It is evident that here there has been a manufactory, and its proximity to the "Arrows" is most interesting.

Thousands of years must have passed away since these stones were erected, and everything known at the present time about such monoliths leads to the conclusion that they are intimately connected with the earliest form of worship. Pointing up to the skies, where the sun shines, the author of light and warmth, the hands that raised these pillars had the same aspiration for a future life, more or less distinct, as has ever been common to the human race, and which then filled the heart with hope even as it does now.

And as we ascend the stream of time towards the dawning of civilisation among mankind, more and more do we find the various nations of the world resemble each other in their primitive manners and customs, religious rites and superstitions; and the worship of fire, or its representative the sun, might well be called the universal religion. Far and wide men bowed down in adoration to that—

"Glorious orb ! the idol  
Of early nature, and the vigorous race  
Of undiseased mankind . . . .  
Most glorious orb ! That wert a worship, ere

The mystery of thy making was revealed !  
 Thou earliest minister of the Almighty  
 Which gladdened, on their mountain-tops, the hearts  
 Of the Chaldean shepherds, till they poured  
 Themselves in orisons ! Thou material god !  
 And representative of the Unknown—  
 Who chose thee for His shadow ! Thou chief star !  
 Centre of many stars ! which mak'st our earth  
 Endurable, and temperest the hues  
 And hearts of all who walk within thy rays !  
 Sire of the seasons ! Monarch of the climes,  
 And those who dwell in them ! For near and far  
 Our inborn spirits have a tint of thee,  
 Even as our outward aspects ;—thou dost rise,  
 And shine, and set in glory.”\*

Countless initials are carved on the stones, a truly British fashion much to be deprecated, but nevertheless a proof that they have not been ignored by visitors.

It is only fair that the “local legend” should be preserved. From what I can learn it is several hundred years old, and is easily accounted for. Their traditional source, as implied by their popular name, is not to be wondered at. They bear no record ; history is silent concerning them ; so a superstitious people in the dark ages found no difficulty in attributing them—as they did every other natural wonder—to the power of that gentleman whose attire is “as black as the crow they denominate Jim.”

The legend runs thus :—The “Old Borough” having excited his particular wrath, he undertook a mundane journey with the special intention of improving that offending town from off the face of the earth. Standing with one foot on the front and the other on the back of Howe Hill, some seven or eight miles distant, and near Fountains Abbey, he declaimed against the “Old Borough,” concluding his oration in genuine Yorkshire—

“Borobrigg, keep out o’ th’ way,  
 For Aldboro’ town  
 I will ding down.”

He then discharged the bolts from his stone bow, but with what success the different positions of the town of Aldborough and the “arrows” show.

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\* Byron’s “Manfred,” Act 3, Scene 2.



## The Invasion of Ireland by William of Orange.

*From an original manuscript in the Public Record Office.*

TRANSCRIBED BY FLORENCE LAYARD.

*(Concluded from Vol. III., page 205.)*

THERE was also a second Declaration put out to enlarge the time allowed from the first to the 25th of August to which some Qualifications were added necessary to those that would be protected, & those of a superior rank who would retire to Cities & Towns that should be appointed them, were offered the Liberty of their persons & a subsistence till the war should be ended & all strangers were offered free leave to depart.

The King having settled matters thus at Dublin, went in 2 dayes to Kilkenny, & in 2 dayes more, he got to his Army, which was encamped near Goolin-bridge, & here he was informed by a Deserter from Lymerick, that on the second Instant, which was the morning before he left the place, the French marched out of it with 8 field pieces giving it out that they were going to Gallway. He also told that there were only 3 French provision Ships come up to the Key of Lymerick, & that they within the Town were much disheartened for the want of 20 other ships which they had long lookt for.

Other Deserters that came in afterwards informed the King that the Irish intended to follow the French, that the Lord Tyrconnell was packing up his baggage, so that there were now only 3 Irish Regments left in Lymerick, & a small Camp without it.

Upon this intelligence, the King advanced in his march towards Lymerick, and on the 8th L. G. Dowglas came up & joyned him, only there were 5 of his Regments left by the King's command about Moulingar, to secure that countrie from the inroads that might be made by the way of Athlon.

On the 9th he advanced towards Lymerick, & about a ii of the clock, he came within a mile of the Town, where he found the enemy drawn out both horse & foot they had great advantages, both in the ground & in the hedges & inclosures with which it is fenced, & divided.

The Danes marched on the Left, with 4 small pieces; the Dutch on the Right, & the English in the midle; and after they had lookt at a quarter of a miles distance for some time on the Enemy, some of their parties advanced.

Upon this the Enemy retired to those thick hedges where they defended themselves for some hours beyond our expectations; but our men prest on & drive (sic) them from hedge to hedge till at last Brigadier Bellasis, seconded by Collonel Earl, ran up on the open field & drive (sic) them before them.

The King who saw this, apprehended the danger of their hurrying promiscuously after them into the town, & sent orders to stop them, yet these came not to them, till they had gained the top of the

hill, & all the broken walls on the other side which reach'd within 500 yards of the Town.

The Enemy was all this while much galled by the Guns from the Danish quarter, & so after a dispute that lasted about 3 hours, they abandoned all the grounds that were without their works, which were cast up just under their walls.

Among the other places which they deserted, the hill called Singland is remarkable not only because Ireton had planted his battery there at the last Siege of Lymerick, but it was become lately famous by the pretended prophecy of one that was newly come from Spain, whose name is Baus-Davag McDonald, who pretends to be the right Heir of the ancient Earls of Tyrconnel.

He had assured the Irish, that the English should conquer till they came to the Wall near that hill, but that from thence forward they should be defeated & driven out of the Island.

It is not easy to imagin how much credit this had gained & it was visible that it had animated them with a higher degree of Courage than had formerly appeared among them.

About six of the clock, Sir Robert Soutwell, by the King's orders summoned the Town, but Monsieur Boisleau that was Governour there, rejected it with scorn.

The Duke of Berwick, Sarsfield, Lutterel, Sheldon, Waughop, & Barkar, were by him, when this answer was sent, the Lord Tyrconnell being at the Camp which was at two miles distance on the other side the Shannon.

In the Evening the King sent a smal party of Dragoons to try the fords of the Shannon which is about two miles above the town, there were 3 Regiments posted there to defend it, who all fired upon them, but wounded none. From the Town they fired all that afternoon upon the Camp yet there were not above 30 killed and wounded, the King was all this day in a constant fatigue, for tho' he rose at 4 in the morning, he stayed out fasting till 8 at night, & having received some pacquets from England, he continued for many hours reading them, while the great bullets were flying over his head.

Next morning being the roth, \*L. G. Ginkle was sent with a body of horse to pass the ford, for tho' the Enemy had raised a brest-work to cover their foot, yet both horse and foot quitted that post at midnight.

The Water was rapid, & the bottom very stony, yet it was never known so Shallow as it was then, it not being above 3 or 4 feet deep. About 5000 marched over to the other side, and the King by 8 a clock rod over himselfe & view'd the grounds.

He received intelligence that the enemy had made an encampment at Six-mile bridg, which was 8 miles from our ford; & was also informed that the people of Gallway would not admit the French, so that only the chiefe officers were suffered to Lodge within the Town, but the Souldiers were forced to encamp without the walls. The

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\* Lieutenant-General Godart van Ginklé or Ginkell, created 1st Earl of Athlone, 1690. Born 1630, died 10 Feb., 1703.

King also upon another advertisement that he received of a body of Rapperies that designed to attack Youghall sent a detachmont of 600 horse & Dragoons commanded by Mr. Boyle, to disperse them, which accordingly they did.

On the 12th of August the King met with the first misfortune which happened to him in this whole expedition. It was indeed a great one in it selfe, but proved much greater in its consequences.

There was a train of 8 pieces of Great Artillery, 120 barrels of powder, bridg-boats, tools & other things necessary for a Siege, which consisted in all of about 100 waggons & small Carts. They had got safe within 10 mile of the Camp, but at two of the Clock in the morning Sarsfield at the head of 500 horse & 60 Dragoons fell in upon them; the convoy that guarded them were all asleep & had turned their horses into the fields, thinking themselves secure.

About 20 of the troopers were killed & about 60 more, among whom the Wivs and children of the Waggoners were not spared.

They split two of the guns by overcharging them, & destroyed the carriages of the rest.

The bridg-boats that were composed of Cork and Tin were not much dammified, & some carts and waggons that Lay out of the way were not touch'd.

Sir Albert Cunningham lay with 6 troop of Dragoons, about 3 miles beyond this, in his way to Carryck, being ordered to march thither to look after the rest of the Artillery.

He was advertised by a deserter from Sarsfield's party of the mischief that was intended, but it was over befor he could come up; yet in the dispute that he had with them, he killed a Major, a Captain & 15 men.

The King had likewise received advertisements that the enemies deserting the ford of the Shannon, was in order to \* some designe which was to be conducted by Sarsfield on the other side, & that he was gone up to the ford of Killalo, 9 miles higher, to effect it.

This the King beleevved was a designe upon the Artillery, & having received a second advertisement to the same Effect, he ordered a detachment of 200 horse and 400 Dragoons to be immediately sent, but tho' he gave the orders at ii of the morning, they did not march till it was past midnight, & Sir John Lannier who commanded, & his party, returned back without effect. Our greatest loss in this, was that of Time, the weather was now fair, but we had no reason to expect a continuance of it, so that the loss of 5 or 6 daies gave both the King and the whole Army melancholly apprehensions.

That same day Castle Connel a place of good strength, 3 miles above us on the Shannon, was taken by a party that the King sent with some Guns against it.

There were Above 100 Souldiers besids officers in it, who upon the firing some Guns yielded at discretion, this did much enlarge the foraging, the King also heard good news from other hands, for

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\* Word left out in original.

L. Coll. Lelliston who commanded a small party at Youghill hearing that a body of the Irish Rapparees that were destroying the Countrie had got together at Castle-Martir, marched against them with 36 Dragoons, and 42 of foot. They were about 300 horse and foot, but he routed them, killing about 60 of their men and taking 17 prisoners; the rest retired into the Castle, where he forced them to yeeld and to depart without their arms; and in all this action he did not loose so much as one man. From Moulingar he also heard that Coll. Woolseley had fallen upon the high Shirreff of West Meath who had got together 1000 men, he routed them, killed near 100 of them, and took the ringleaders prisoners. The King continued before the town without being able to doe them much harm for some daies, while they within were often firing their cannon, but tho' there bullets fell every where into the Camp, they did very litle mischief. On the 13th 10 bullets went closs over the King's tent, & one of those shot down a tent not 20 yards from his. Upon this the King removed his Camp a litle, but not quite without the reach of their bullets.

On the 14th the King ridd out with two only with him, of which one was Count Schomberg to view those places of the Town, which were thought the weakest, & he ridd so near it, that Count Schomberg's horse was shot in the thigh with a musket bullet. These many dangers to which the King exposed himself as they gave no small trouble to those who had a just concerne for his persone, so they contributed not a litle to the animating the whole Army, every man being pushed on with a wonderfull ardour of signalizing himselfe under the eyes of a King who bore a greater Share of the Danger then any man of the whole Army.

Three or four dayes were spent in mounting the 6 pieces of Cannon that were left when the Artillery was surprised. And on the 16th the Trenches were opened and carried a great way, the King encouraging them in person for as he was the whole day near them, so that it was two of the clock in the morning, before he left them & went to rest. The first night, the trenches were carried within 150 paces of the Counterscarp without the loss of one man, tho' the enemy ceased not to fire and wounded some few.

Here, by Deserters, the King understood that the Duke of Berwick & Colonell Sheldon were marched with their body of horse, which consisted in all, of 3000, towards Logh Beagh, 12 miles eastward of Gallway, where Sarsfield was to joyn him, & the designe was to march by Athlon into Leinster and to range all towards Dublin; & in Several Counties they did by the severest orders stir up the whole Irish nation to assemble, and they burnt towns and destroyed houses wherever they came, they designing by this, either to force the King from the Siege of Lymerick or to weaken him by so many detachments, that it should be a Winter's work.

In all this, the French seemed to doe nothing; they continued idle, near Galloway, and languished to be at home, and seemed to detest both the Countrie and the people; before they had left Lymerick, they sent down to one of their ships, a vessel so overladen

with wealth that it sunk, & 22 men that were in it, were drowned, of whom many were officers.

All the French pay-masters' Cash was there, & some say likewise, that there was with it a great Cash that belonged to K. James, this loss was variously estimated from 50 to 90 thousand A.D. On the 17th at night, two Redoubts were taken that Lay opposite to our attack, and a trench was opened 300 paces long; that night there were about 14 men killed and wounded.

On the 18th at night, an attack was made on a fort of the enemies that was near the Counterscarp, but it proved unsuccessfull by reason of the darknes of the night, & that our men were not acquainted with the ground where this approach was to be made.

But a battery of 4 Guns was raised in order to the shattering it.

On the 19th, preparation was made for a second attack, on that fort, the attack was made on the 20th, about 3 in the afternoon.

It was begun by 100\* Granadiers who were seconded by 100 more, there were also 200 Fusiliers, and a battalion of 600 foot led on by† Coll. Belcassel; they did endure the fire of the Enemy in their aproach with great Courage, & by the help of ladders & turnpicks they quickly climbed up, & made themselvs masters of the fort, there were 150 pickt men in it, of those a great many were presently killed, and many more were slain in the flight; there were 5 large bombs within it, of which they had only fired 2, a splinter of one of these did so shatter Belcassel's leg, that his life is much feared: he is a frenchman & succeeded Callimot in the command of his Regiment & behaved himselfe with great courage on this occasion, entering the first of all himselfe.

Our men lost no time to secure this place expecting a Speedy Sally from the Town to regain it: & about 2 hours after, they sallied forth being 1800 foot and 200 horse, & both horse and foot made a brave on-set, but our fire from all quarters was so hot upon the foot, and a detachment of 250 horse, led on by Col. Boncourt charged them so furiously that they were driven back to the town.

And the horse remain'd above an hour at the very counter-scarp expecting a new Sally, being under all their fire from the walls by which about 50 of our horse-men & 15 of the officers were killed and wounded; & old Boncourt being 68 years of age received 5 wounds tho only one of them was dangerous; the Enemy offered at a second Sally with two batallions of foot, but thô their officers forced them to goe on some steps yet they would not advance into danger.

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\* In 1667, a few men were appointed in the French army to throw the grenades during a siege. Cavalry, called horse grenadiers, were appointed in France in 1676. Grenadiers formed a portion of the English army in 1684. They were armed with firelocks, slings, swords, daggers, and pouches with grenades, in 1686.

† Lieutenant-Colonel Pierre De Belcastel, a Huguenot officer in Schomberg's Regiment of Horse, severely wounded whilst charging at the Battle of the Boyne with a squadron of cavalry. Subsequently died of wounds received at the battle of Villa Viciosa, in Spain; 10th Dec., 1710. He came of the noble family of De Belcastel de Montvaillant, Castanet et Prudelles.

On this action, all the different nations that were in the Camp strove to out vye each other in true Gallantry.

That night a communication was made from our Trenches to this Redoubt & a battery was raised for four of our great Guns for beating drun the fences of the Great Wall. A trench of 200 paces was also carried down on the other side, so that the Enemy could Sally out no more.

On the 21st the great battery began & did so tear one of the high tours upon the walls, which incommoded our men the most, that it fell down next morning; there was also a battery planted for 12 more great guns.

For now all the Artillery was come up, by deserters from within, the King understood that the Garrison was about 12,000 strong, yet they were giving that part of the Town which the king was besieging for lost, & were preparing themselves to retreat to the other side, & to cut the bridg.

All the Guns were now at work besids many bombs, Careases & hot bullets that were thrown into the town which did often set fire to houses, but it was soon put out.

Only on the 23rd a magazin of hay & some houses were set on fire which was not quenched in a great many hours. The King did very unwillingly consent to the throwing of Bombs, but the officers were urgent for it, as being the only way to expedite the work.

Till the 25th, the weather held fair, but that day in the morning it rained at a furious rate, so that those who were in the trenches stood two foot Deep in Water.

On the 27th halfe an hour after 3 in the afternoon the attack on the Counter-scarp was begun. The orders given were only to lodge in the Counter-scarp, but not to attempt to enter in at a breach which the Cannon had made.

Our men began the Charge with so much bravery, that the Enemy quickly abandoned the Counter-scarp & for more hast to gitt into the town they run in at the breach, this encourag'd our men to follow them the same way, so that they got within the town & the Enemy were begining to give themselves for lost, & were hasting in great numbers over the bridge into the town that is on the other side of the Shannon, but the Officer that led on our men was unhappily killed, this struck them so that great bodies of our men that were runing in after them were now stopt, & exposed to their fire, which they recovering out of their first consternation plyed so long & so well that there were near 1000 of our men killed & wounded, of whom a great many were officers, most of these being French, whereas if our men had observed their orders, & had lodg'd themselvs in the Counter-scarp, all this mischiefe had been prevented.

Upon this it came under consideration whither the Siege should be obstinately carried on or not, the Enemy was very numerous within, & were supplied with fresh men & catle in abundance, for that body w<sup>h</sup> the King had sent to y<sup>e</sup> other side of the Shannon was called back, the working of the Trenches being so large & laborious, that it imployed the whole Army; the season of the year made it reasonable to



look for another day of rain, & the wayes there, were so deep that in that case it would have been impossible to have brought off the Cannon.

Our men also stood to the knees in water, so that the continuance of a few more dayes in that state had probably brought a great sickness into the Army, & thô it may be supposed that it was a hard thing for the King to let a place of this consequence which was so near taken thus slip out of his hands, yet the care of his army and the consideration prevailed above all other things, & indeed this last was justified by the event, for he was scarce well got off when there fell out a most violent tempest for several daies both of wind & rain.

On the 30th the King broke up & marched that night to Cullin, the unhappy place where the Artillery had been surprised.

The Enemy from with in made no attempt to disturb him in his marching off, & it seems they thought themselves too happy in having escaped such an imminent danger, & were contented with it.

They are now Masters of Lymerick and of all Connaught, but have no other places in any of the other provinces of Ireland in their hands, except Cork & Kingsail out of which it is not to be doubted but they will be very quickly driven, these being places of no great strength, & too farre from all relieve. Thus in a ii week's time, his Majesty has cleared the three great provinces of Ireland of the Rebels, & had not his clemency restrained him from suffering them to be too hotly pursued after the Action at the Boyne, they had not been in a condition to have rallied so soon again.

There was indeed no reason to imagin that an Army abandoned by all its Generall & chiefly by K. James himselfe should ever have taken heart again who had showed so litle of it while their affairs were in a better posture.

It is true the ill conduct of our fleet and the power that their preists and lying prophecies have over them, has made them resold to make another stand and very probably the not taking Lymerick will exalt them to a higher degree, all which seems to observing men to be the stops of the providence of God by which they are now infatuated, in order to their extirpation.

It is true the English in Ireland may suffer a great deal at their hands, before that's brought about, unless this Nation with a dilligence & a Vigour sutable to what the pressing necessity calls for, concurs in perfecting that work, which is now brought so near its conclusion. During the Campagne, the King found no inconvenience of his Army's consisting of four several nations, & thô there was a great arrier of pay due for several months, yet there was not the least tendency to mutiny amongst any of them, nor were any animosities or emulations amongst them, except that noble one of trying who could signalize himselfe most.

The English and the Dutch, as the two great bodies had equal shares in the glory of all that was done; the Danes upon all occasions showed a noble forwardness of Courage and the Duke of



Wittenberg gave many essays of the great things that the age may expect from him.

The French showed their gratitude to the King & nation for the protection and favours they have received, & if they erred in any thing, it was in being too prodigal of themselves.

But in this, if Subjects may be allowed to complain of their Prince there was none that exceeded all measures so much as the King himselfe, who thought he could never observe enough all the motions that his Army made, & therefore by a dilligence & a courage that are without all example, he seemed to be almost every where, and in every place of danger.

He came to Waterford on the first of September & gave orders for the disposing of his army into Quarters, in such a method as might best cover the Countrie from the inroads of the Rebels, & he settled such an order for the Civil Government, as the present emergency of things required, which being done, he set sail from Duncannon fort on the 5th of September at 4 of the afternoon, and the next day by 7 in the evening, he happily landed in England, where he was received all along as he past through on his way to London, with all the acclamations of joy & welcome, that dutiful subjects would offer to so great & so glorious a Prince.

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### Of the Nine Ninny-hammers.

IN my nursery days in the earlier half of the nineteenth century, we used to have an alliterative counting jingle, beginning "One old ox opening oysters," "Two toads totally tired with trying to trot to Tutbury," and so going on up to ten. It happened to me about a twelvemonth ago that, in pleasant discourse with a young friend, I made mention of this piece, and was persuaded to recite it as well as my memory would permit. But then trouble began. When I first learned to count we were well content with a nursery rhyme, and never thought of asking for reason too. But in these days of "High" Schools, University Extension, and Competitive Examinations, the infant mind demands an edition *cum notis variorum*. I was called upon to explain the whole story, which I admit does upon examination contain some obscurities, though I had never noticed them before. I see that the Folk Lore Society has lately turned its lime-light upon this very poem,\* and when it has succeeded in obtaining a correct text, it will no doubt furnish us with comment which will leave nothing to be desired. A year ago I had to get on as well as I could by myself. When asked to show how the one old ox opened his oyster, I said that he cracked them with his teeth, which was not accepted as altogether satisfactory. The two toads presented less

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\* See *Folk Lore Record*, Vol. vii, p. 243.

difficulty, and I got on with more or less success up to number nine, which runs, "Nine ninny-hammers nailing up nonsense." Asked to tell what this means, I was compelled to admit that I did not know.

Taking leave of my friend, I wandered pensively towards the parish church. It was Christmas eve, and signs of the coming feast were not wanting. The churchyard path was strewn with limp and muddy laurel leaves, and the porch was full of sticks and branches from which the leaves had been stripped off. Through the open door I could see the font, without its cover, and filled with water, not for the office of baptism, but for the refreshing of the bunches of flowers with which it was crowded. On the steps below were pots and dishes of all kinds and shapes pressed into the like useful service. I did not observe that the chalice was amongst them, but there was a good seventeenth century pewter flagon from which the lid had been knocked off. A damp, warm, oppressive smell, like that of an ill-kept greenhouse, met me at the door, and on entering the church I narrowly escaped serious damage from a large star of dyed flowers and tinsel which came spinning down the aisle from the hands of the curate, the excellent Mr. Briggs, who, stepping unwarily upon a bunch of hollyberries, had fallen flat upon his face. On going to his assistance, I observed that the back skirt of his cassock was adorned with a mixture of cotton wool and spun glass, with five holly leaves and a crushed berry. The good Briggs was not hurt, and when he had risen and shaken himself he offered me his hand, and called upon me to admire the scene before us; and then he went off to the assistance of Miss Brown, who was nailing a staring white calico poster to the pulpit with tin tacks, breaking half of them, bruising her pretty fingers with the hammer, and making six holes in the wood where a man would have made one.

I knew the church well, having worshipped in it as a boy; watched anxiously over it during the perilous time when it suffered "restoration," and studied it carefully then and since. It was not built all at once, but part after part, in times when men would bestow the best they had on their church, and looked to their children to do the like, and to finish what they had begun if they did not live to finish it themselves. In after times, it suffered as others did, both from neglect and misguided innovation, and now lately from "restoration," through which, however, it has passed with less harm than many, and it is still a building full of interest. Its story has been put into a book with pictures. The dignified Dr Slowman, our rector, calls it "This venerable fane," and would have it thought second in importance only to the cathedral church, of which he is an honorary canon. Briggs makes no exception, and believes it to be the finest church in the world. The people generally, too, profess to value and admire it, and the large sum they have raised and spent on the building during the last twenty years testifies to the genuineness of the profession. And on the whole the money has not been badly spent, though the latest effort ended lamentably in the "Jubilee" pulpit,

which Mr. Jobbins, the joiner, who was churchwarden that year persuaded his seven brethren to let him make "out of his own head." This was the pulpit which Miss Brown was, as I entered, engaged in covering up with a calico poster, not indeed from a charitable wish to hide its shame—for she would have done just the same if it had been the finest work under the sun—but because it was Christmas, and the church was to be "decorated," and she had undertaken to "do" the pulpit. Her brother, Jack Brown, meanwhile, was standing on the top of the screen driving iron spikes into the joints of the chancel arch whereon to hang a festoon which was to canopy a wondrous cross, to which the two Misses Smithson were just then putting the finishing touches, under the direction of young Mrs. Perkins, the surgeon's wife. Mrs. Perkins has but lately come amongst us, and before her marriage she was an active member of the congregation of St. Rhadegund's, East Westminster, which, as all the world knows, is in everything a pattern of ecclesiastical correctness. She taught us the use of spun glass, and a new way of making paper roses, and she puts cotton wool snowdrifts on the top of them in a way which the ladies say is sweetly pretty. She had undertaken the decoration of the screen, and Perkins himself came in just in time to lend a hand by tacking on to it a long band of red cotton with an illegible inscription in letters of gilt paper.

A like work was going on at the east end, where Mr. Gerundine, the Grammar Schoolmaster, was nailing up queer-looking symbols—perhaps algebraic—against the commandments with a vigour which looked as if he wished to break them all. We are rather old-fashioned, and still keep the commandments, but they will not last much longer if Gerundine goes on that way.

Job Towler, the sexton, had taken charge of the star which Mr. Briggs had given up so unceremoniously, and was now fastening it up on the wall above the south door. His wife, old Sarah, stood at the foot of the ladder with a broom in her hand, muttering words—not of blessing—about the sweeping up there was to be done before service time.

All these things and more I saw as I walked up the nave, and on every side I heard the sound of them. Tap, tap, tap, tap, in every note of the gamut—from the deep hollow bass returned by the empty pulpit to the shrill and querulous treble which came from the stone work where Master Brown was operating on a particularly refractory joint.

And I thought within myself, and my thought was this:—"Surely," tap, tap, tap, "surely *these* be the ninny-hammers," tap, tap, "all nine of them," tap, tap, tap, "nailing up nonsense," tap, tap, tap. And there came upon me a desire to testify, and I cried aloud and said, "O ye ninny-hammers! dear good ninny-hammers! Why do ye thus? Why will ye disfigure this beautiful house with trash, and break the walls and carved work of it with hammers and nails?" Then was Mrs. Perkins abashed, and Briggs stood dumb. But Miss Brown rose up and answered, "Now don't be disagreeable. Of course we are decorating the church because it is Christmas. Who ever heard of

a Church not being decorated at Christmas? I am sure we are not doing any harm. See! there are only four nails to hold all that scroll, and we take care to put them where it does not matter; I think it is all very pretty, don't you, Mr. Briggs?" Poor Briggs looked puzzled, stammered out a few unmeaning syllables, and then turned to me as one appealing for help out of a difficulty. And I answered, "I do not wish to be disagreeable, Miss Brown, or to prevent you from decorating the church at Christmas, or any other proper time, if you will do it in the right way. But I want you to see that what you are doing now is but tasteless trimming, which disfigures instead of adorning the building; and also that it does much real harm to the church and its furniture. You say that there are only four nails to carry that scroll. Now each of these nails has made a hole, and you will want to put the scroll, or another of the sort, up at Easter, and again at Whitsuntide, and at Harvest-tide. There will be sixteen holes made in one year. Now, how many holes will there be if you go on for twenty years? Twenty years may seem a long time to you who have not yet lived so long in the world, but it is a very short time in the life of a church, or of any piece of permanent furniture fit to be put into such a church as this. The life of them is to be measured in centuries. If you do not believe what I say of your decorations, try the same at home. Border your mother's chair with a text in cotton wool and your father's with a garland of holly. Wind wreaths round the legs of the dining table, and tack a border of laurel leaves round the edge as you have to the chancel desks. Nail your stars and triangles in front of the pictures, and your paper roses to the gilt frames. Then sit down and wait your parents' criticisms on your handiwork."

Perkins and Gerundine laughed out, and the Misses Smithson tittered. The rest kept silence, save old Sarah, who, planting her broom on the ground, said: "That's just what I says, Sir, there ain't no call for all this mess. 'Fore the church was restorationed, me an' Job used to do the decoratin', an' we never made no 'oles 'cept them 'at was made afore. We just used to stick bushes on t' pew tops an' places, an' it looked beautiful. I allas says old ways is best."

And then I went back and told my young friend that I had found the "ninny-hammers."

J. T. M.

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## Mr. J. E. Nightingale's "Church Plate of Dorset." \*

BY T. M. FALLOW, M.A., F.S.A.

EIGHT years have elapsed since the publication of that very admirable work, *The Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle*. When it appeared, it at once set the local archæological societies throughout the country to work, to compile similar records, and it seemed as if there would soon be books on Church Plate appearing in all directions. This has not been the case, for without forgetting the late Archdeacon Lea's book, with its excellent preface, or Mr. R. C. Hope's account of the Church Plate in the little county of Rutland, which appeared in our own pages, and which has since been reprinted in book form, or one or two articles in other antiquarian magazines, nothing has yet appeared which is in any way comparable with the Carlisle book, until Mr. Nightingale recently published *The Church Plate of Dorset*. The truth of the matter is, that unless in each diocese or county, a number of persons are banded together, under some responsible head to do the work, a long delay is inevitable. We speak from personal experience, when we say that it is most tedious work gaining full and correct particulars of the sacred vessels in outlying parishes and chapelries. This is the main cause for the delay in the compilation of materials for the account of the Church Plate of Yorkshire. No doubt this is a large undertaking, when the great size of Yorkshire is taken into account. It is, we are glad to say, however, an undertaking which is now rapidly approaching a successful completion. In this respect Mr. Nightingale has been fortunate. The area of Dorsetshire is not appallingly vast, and, moreover, the ecclesiastical authorities and the archæologists have co-operated with one another. This latter method has, nevertheless, its drawbacks as well as its advantages.

We wish we were able to devote more space than we can to record the discoveries which Mr. Nightingale has made. Dorsetshire is not perhaps the county above all others which would have been expected to yield very much, yet Mr. Nightingale's labours have been rewarded by the discovery of two pre-reformation chalices, a pre-reformation paten, *more than one hundred* Elizabethan cups, besides several other notable vessels of various descriptions. This is a good yield indeed, and it only shows the importance of the inquiry which is being made in various dioceses and counties regarding Church Plate. For probably in most, if not in nearly all these cases, the true character and value of the vessels was previously quite unknown. By the kindness of Mr. Nightingale,

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\* *The Church Plate of Dorset*, by J. E. Nightingale, F.S.A., large octavo, pp. 216, with several illustrations; may be had of Messrs. Brown, booksellers, Salisbury, on receipt of 6s. net, or 6s. 6d. by parcel post.

we are enabled to present our readers with admirable illustrations of some of his discoveries. We will take, first in order, the very beautiful chalice still in use at Combe Keynes. It is parcel gilt, and we will let Mr. Nightingale himself describe it for us.



CHALICE. COMBE KEYNES.

"It is," he says, "a beautiful example, quite perfect, and exceedingly well preserved, as will be seen by the illustration. The dimensions are—height,  $6\frac{3}{8}$  inches; diameter of bowl, 4 in.; depth, 2 in.; narrowest part of the mullet-shaped base,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in.; widest part to the points of the knobs,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. The bowl is broad and conical; the somewhat slender stem is hexagonal and quite plain, with ogee moulded bands at the junctions. The knot is full-sized, having six lobes spirally twisted with traceried openings, terminating in angels' heads crowned. It has a mullet-shaped foot with plain broad spread and a vertically reeded moulding. The points terminate with an

elegant knop in the shape of a floriated Lombardic **GF**. In the front compartment of the base is the usual crucifix between two flowering branches, on a hatched ground. The parts gilt are the interior and outer lip of the bowl, the knot, the Crucifixion, also the mouldings of the stem, the base, and the knops. No hall marks are found, but the date compared with other examples is about 1500, perhaps earlier, certainly not much later. The weight is just 10 oz. This is, no doubt, the same chalice found by the Commissioners of Edward VI. at their visitation in 1552, and left for the future use of the parish." The discovery of this beautiful vessel was well worth some trouble, even if not much else of interest had come to light in Dorsetshire.



CHALICE. STURMINSTER MARSHALL.

The other pre-reformation chalice which Mr. Nightingale has unearthed in that county, is at Sturminster Marshall. It is, unfortunately, not so perfect as that at Combe Keynes, as an inspection of the accompanying illustration will show.



It is of a later type also, and it will be seen that the plan of the foot has been changed. The Combe Keynes chalice has a "mullet-shaped" foot, a foot, that is, on the plan of a "mullet," or star of six points. These mullet points, when unguarded, seem to have had a tendency to dig into, and catch hold of the altar cloths, and a later development was the addition to them of knobs, like those on the Combe Keynes chalice. These knobs, however, although they blunted the sharp points, and were an addition of considerable artistic merit, had nevertheless the disadvantage that they easily broke off, and records of chalices "lacking" one or more "knobs" are of frequent occurrence in inventories. The beautiful and well-known chalice at Leominster, in Herefordshire, once had knobs, but they have all been broken or cut off, and the appearance of that chalice is a good deal spoilt by their loss. It would appear that three of them were preserved loose for some years at Leominster, for an inventory, dated 1699, contains the following record:—"Item, three pieces of silver from off the chalice."\* This difficulty attaching to a mullet foot with knobs like that of the Combe Keynes chalice, was obviated by the introduction, early in the sixteenth century, of a foot on a sexfoil plan without points or knobs to cause trouble. This is the form of the foot of the Sturminster Marshall chalice, and it is worth while to compare the two illustrations with reference to the character of the feet. The portion of the Sturminster Marshall chalice which is not original is, of course, the upper part of the stem with the cable mouldings round it. The bowl, the lower part of the stem, and the foot, are parts of the original vessel. The alterations, too, are not of



COMMUNION CUP WITH PATEN COVER,  
WOTTON FITZPAINE.

\* *Town and Borough of Leominster*, by Geo. F. Townsend, p. 242.

recent date, and by comparing them with the stem of the Elizabethan cup at Wotton Fitzpaine (of which we are also enabled to give an illustration), it seems pretty clear that both are of the same period, and very possibly were both the work of the same goldsmith. The whole, therefore, of the Sturminster Marshall chalice is ancient, although the upper part of the stem is Elizabethan, and not part of the original chalice, or in keeping with its character. On the front of the foot of the chalice there is, as usual, an engraved crucifix, with in this case our Lady and St. John on either side. At the foot of the cross are a skull and bones. These latter are objects which do not occur on any of the other existing chalices of pre-reformation date. The chalice bears the London hall-marks for 1536. The initials of the maker T.W. are also found on a paten at St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury, which is three years older than this chalice.



PATEN. BUCKHORN-WESTON.

The pre-reformation paten which Mr. Nightingale has found is at Buckhorn Weston. Like the great majority of other known medieval patens it is of late date. Mr. Nightingale suggests, and no doubt correctly, somewhere about 1510 to 1520 as its actual date. By his kindness we are enabled to give an illustration of this piece also. In the main it follows the common type of a late medieval paten, having two depressions, the second of which is sexfoil in outline. Mr. Nightingale notes, however, the peculiarity in

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this case, that the sexfoil depressions are so hollowed as to form a large rounded sexfoil base to the paten. In the centre, as will be seen, the sacred letters *ih̄s* are engraved. All English medieval patens (so far as we can judge from those that remain, and from those which are described in contemporary documents, such as inventories or wills), bore without exception, some sacred device engraved or enamelled in the centre. As a rule, which was seldom broken, this central device had a distinct relation to the Person of our Lord. Either it was the Hand of God (which although in its origin was certainly meant to represent the First Person of the Holy Trinity, yet as certainly came in later times to be understood on the paten, to be the right hand of the Saviour raised in blessing), or the central device was the holy Lamb, or the sacred Name (as on the Buckhorn Weston paten), or the Face of our Lord known as the Vernicle, or our Lord seated on the rainbow, or the Holy Trinity with our Lord upon the cross. In only a very few cases do we read of, or come across, exceptions to this rule. The very fine paten at St. Margaret's church, Felbrigg, in Norfolk, has an enamelled figure of St. Margaret; and a paten, taken from the grave of bishop Grosstête in Lincoln Minster, has an engraved figure of a bishop vested, but these are the only two extant examples deviating from the common rule. Patens of an early date most commonly have the Hand blessing, and sometimes the holy Lamb. In later patens by far the most common device is the Vernicle. We give here two illustrations of the Vernicle from casts taken from patens at Beeston Regis, and Hanworth, in Norfolk. They afford a good conception of the style of treatment of the Vernicle on medieval patens.



BEESTON REGIS.



HANWORTH.

At Earl's Colne, in Essex, there is a paten, which so far as we are aware, is unique as to the central device engraved on it; nor have we met with a description of any similar device on a paten in medieval records. An illustration of the Earl's Colne paten is given on the

opposite page (Plate II.).\* It will be seen, that in the centre is rather rudely engraved the standing figure of our Lord, with a background of hills and trees. His right hand is raised to bless, and the left bears an orb and cross. This interesting paten may be usefully compared, in other respects, with that at Buckhorn Weston. The cross engraved on the rim is a rather unusual feature, although it occurs on one or two other patens. It probably indicates the place where the celebrating priest would kiss the paten during mass. The Earl's Colne paten is wholly gilt, and is 6 inches in diameter. That at Weston Buckhorn is 5 inches in diameter. Both are of much the same date. The small cross with pellets marked on the rim of the latter is a hall-mark, or the goldsmith's mark of the maker, and has no reference to the sacred character of the paten.

Leaving these relics of the pre-reformation ritual, we pass on to the Elizabethan "communion cups," which, when the altars were pulled down, and the medieval mass was changed to the communion service, took the place of the chalices of previous days. An unusual number of these elegant cups are preserved in Dorsetshire. Mr. Nightingale uniformly calls them chalices, but the word "chalice" was expunged from the Prayer Book of 1552, with those of "altar," and "mass," and the mere possession of a chalice was often deemed, at the time, material evidence against its owner to prove that he was a "papist priest," and liable to all the terrors of the law for his calling as such. It is quite true that the word has been re-inserted in the Prayer Book since the Restoration; but these Elizabethan cups are surely no more "chalices," in their proper character, than the wooden tables on trestles, which supplanted the ancient altars in our churches, were themselves altars, in the proper meaning of the word. Certainly, the intention at the time was to abolish the mass, the chalice, and the altar, and it tends, we think, to a little confuison, to call an Elizabethan communion cup a chalice, at least in an archæological publication. The theological side of the question we do not, of course, venture to touch upon in these pages. It would, at any rate, have startled archbishops Parker and Grindal, not to name other Elizabethan bishops, if they had heard these cups, which they were so zealous in having fashioned out of the demolished chalices, called by the name of the very thing they so abominated. Many of these communion cups, with their paten-covers "to serve for the bread," in Dorsetshire, are of the ordinary character. They have deep, bell-shaped bowls, round which is engraved a band of interlacing strap-work, filled with a running leaf pattern. The stems and feet are round, and in the centre of the stem is a knot, of more or less globular form, as the case may be. Some of them, however, by no means conform to the general rule, and at Gillingham, Shipton Gorge, and elsewhere, we find other types existing. The Shipton Gorge cup is a freak, which

\* For the original photograph which is reproduced in Plate II., we are indebted to the Rev. S. Blackall, M.A., Vicar of Earl's Colne, and Canon of Ely Cathedral.



PATEN, - EARL'S COLNE, ESSEX.



PATEN. WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM.

stands quite alone, but the others represent cups found in different parts of the county. Mr. Nightingale gives several illustrations of them, one of which, the Wotton Fitzpaine cup, it will be remembered, we have reproduced as illustrating the alterations made in the stem of the medieval chalice at Sturminster Marshall.

No less than thirty-two of these Elizabethan cups bear one or other of two local hall-marks, which Mr. Nightingale represents by woodcuts, but neither of which does he consider that he has succeeded in tracing satisfactorily home. One of them is certainly the mark of a provincial goldsmith's hall, the other is probably so as well, but as it is a single mark, it is possible that it is only the mark of some goldsmith—a maker's mark, that is, and not a town mark. Into this question of the provincial hall-marks, we do not propose to enter more at present. We hope very shortly, however, to enter into the entire subject thoroughly, in a separate paper, dealing with the provincial assay and marking of plate, prior to the parliamentary legislation of 1697. Of later vessels, there are several of considerable interest, but we can only briefly touch upon these. At Mosterton, Wraxall, Tincleton, Melbury Sampford, Hinton Parva, and Winterborne Whitchurch are cups all of interest, and several are illustrated by excellent woodcuts. At Swanage there is a beautiful service of plate of 1692, and of this Mr. Nightingale gives an illustration. It is of an unusual character for its date, and exceedingly handsome, although we fear it would be denounced by some modern gothicising church folk as not "ecclesiastical," because not of the "modern medieval" type. There is another fine service illustrated, which is of the middle of last century, at Abbotsbury. This service includes a knife for the bread. There are similar services, given by the same donor, at other churches. They were all designed by the celebrated Paul Lamerie, although some of the vessels were actually made by other goldsmiths. One interesting paten is at Whitchurch Canonieorum, and with the illustrations of it we must bring our imperfect notice of the subject to a close. (Plate III.). The illustrations suffice, better than any verbal description can do, to convey the character of this curious piece to the mind. It measures 5 inches in diameter, and stands  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches high, the diameter of the foot being 2 inches. Mr. Nightingale says:—"The decoration, as will be seen in the illustration, consists of a pattern formed by a series of punches. No marks of any kind are found on this interesting paten; it is somewhat roughly hammered out of plate silver of some thickness, and was most probably of home manufacture. There are no means of arriving at the probable date of this curious piece, beyond its shape and style of ornamentation. It might have been made some time in the 17th century." Mr. Nightingale is no doubt correct as to the probable date, but we rather fancy that it is of Restoration date, somewhere about 1660-1680. Still, there is very little to guide us as to this, and the wider range given by Mr. Nightingale is perhaps safer.

We have not treated this book in the ordinary manner of a critical review. Mr. Nightingale is an acknowledged authority upon the



subject on which he writes, and which he has carefully studied longer than most people. It would, therefore, have seemed out of place to have written critically, even if only, as it would have been, to praise; but one thing we must say, and that is that the illustrations are excellent. They are, in fact, the very best illustrations of plate we have ever seen; and they are not too small, which was a fault of the otherwise excellent engravings in the Carlisle book.

Two things we should like also to refer to in Mr. Nightingale's book before we close. One is his footnote, p. 131, as to Hogarth having been apprenticed to Gamble, and that the excellent engraving of arms and inscriptions on some of Gamble's plate, at the beginning of last century, was very probably done by Hogarth himself, with his own hand. This is a very interesting fact, and we are thankful to Mr. Nightingale for drawing attention to it. Another footnote gives us the celebrated Paul Lamerie's rules for cleaning plate. In these days, when plate powders of all sorts are so much in use, we think we cannot do better than quote from Mr. Nightingale the simple rules of this most eminent goldsmith of last century:—"Clean it now and then with only warm water and soap, and with a Sponge, and then wash it with clean water, and dry it very well with a soft Linnen Cloth, and keep it in a dry place, for the damp will spoyle it." This was Lamerie's recipe for cleaning a piece of plate, it is the only proper method of doing so, and if it were followed it would save many a fine vessel from injury and harm.

## English Goldsmiths.

BY R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

*Continued from Vol. III., page 245.*

NORWICH—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Constinople, Geoffrey de .. ..	1285		1300
Constinople, Henry de .. ..	1285		1300
Daniel, James .. ..		1693	
D[aniel, ? ]James (?) .. ..	1692		1696
Denton, William de .. ..		1399	
Derham, John de .. ..	1285		1300
Dunham and Yallop, Messrs. .. ..	1811		1817
Dyghton, John .. ..		1454	
D[ ] E[ ] .. ..			1694
Edmund, Robert de S. .. ..	1285		1300
Edwards, William .. ..		1653	
E[ ] M[ ] .. ..			
Elger, John .. ..		1429	
Elger, John .. ..		1537	
Ethiridge, George .. ..		1824	

## NORWICH—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Ethiridge, J. .. .. .	1802		
Eynsworth, Daniel .. .. .		1600	
Felgate, William .. .. .		1817	
Fenne, George .. .. .		1567	
Fraunceys, Richard .. .. .		1449	
Frears, William .. .. .		1780	
Garratt, Emmanuel .. .. .		1597	
Gelyngham, Thomas .. .. .		1455	
Goddes, John .. .. .		1409	
Graye, John .. .. .		1591	
Graye, Thomas .. .. .		1461	
Green, Thomas .. .. .		1442	
Grundy, Augustine .. .. .		1628	
Grundy, George .. .. .		1645	
Grundy, James .. .. .		1594	1594
Grundy, James .. .. .		1636	
G[ H[ .. .. .			1657
Hanchurch, George .. .. .		1457	
H[ E[ .. .. .			1695
Hartsonge, Robert (Sworn Assayer, 1701)		1702	
Hartsonge, Robert .. .. .		1672	1701
Harwood, Bartholomew .. .. .		1728	
Harwood, Thomas .. .. .		1698	d1755
Havers, Thomas (Sheriff, 1701; Mayor, 1708)		1674	d1732
Haydon, William .. .. .		1613	
Heaslewood, Arthur (Warden, 1628-9) ..		1625	1629
Heaslewood, Arthur .. .. .		1661	1665
Heaslewood, Arthur .. .. .		1702	
Herry, Richard .. .. .		1466	
Heyward, Nicholas .. .. .		1538	
Horstede, John de .. .. .		1350	
H[ M[ .. .. .	1680		
Howlett, John (Warden, 1626-7) .. ..		1620	1627
Hunt, John .. .. .		1502	
Hunter, Charles .. .. .		1792	
Hutcheson, Daniel .. .. .		1661	
Hutchinson, Richard .. .. .		1736	d1768
Hutchinson, Richard .. .. .		1763	d1789
Hynde, John .. .. .		1409	
Isborn, Nicholas .. .. .		1535	
Isborn, Valentine .. .. .		1554	
Kebyll, John .. .. .		1457	
Kettleburgh, William .. .. .		1634	
Man, Walter .. .. .		1501	
Maskey, Thomas .. .. .		1495	
Mathew, Daniel .. .. .		1641	
Mathieson, John .. .. .		1446	
Neave, Robert .. .. .		1655	
Nicole, John .. .. .		1419	
Orfeur, Robert le .. .. .	1285		1300
Osborne, Robert .. .. .		1665	
Peterson, Peter .. .. .		1553	d1603
Peterson, Peter .. .. .		1607	d1609
Petyer, William .. .. .		1530	
Porter, William .. .. .		1524	
Proctor, Thomas .. .. .		1641	

## NORWICH—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Puttok, Felix .. .. .		1524	
Rayner, James (Armourer) .. .. .		1631	
Rich, John .. .. .		1480	
Roe, Nathaniel .. .. .		1717	
Roe, Nathaniel .. .. .		1749	
Rogers, William .. .. .		1558	
Rose, Robert .. .. .		1399	
Rudd, William Yallop .. .. .		1811	
Rus, Nicholas le .. .. .	1285		1300
Saunders, Robert .. .. .		1466	
Sellers, Thomas .. .. .		1455	
Sheef, Thomas .. .. .		1454	
Sheef, Henry .. .. .		1549	
Shipdam, Richard .. .. .		1610	1629
Shute, Zacharias or Zachery .. .. .		1543	
Shulte, Henry .. .. .		1549	
Skerry, William .. .. .		1627	
Skottow, Timothy (Warden, 1624) .. .. .		1617	1634
Smart, John .. .. .		1481	
Smyth, William .. .. .		1613	
Smyth, Phillip (Warden, 1624) .. .. .		1613	1624
Sutton, John (see Rich, John) .. .. .		1480	
Swithing, Nicholas de .. .. .	1285		1300
Swithing, Daniel de .. .. .	1285		1300
Swithing, Walter de .. .. .	1285		1300
Tannor, Christopher .. .. .		1562	
Tesmond, John .. .. .		1566	
Tottes, William (see Chapman) .. .. .		1449	
Umfrey, William .. .. .		1547	
Underwood, William .. .. .		1446	
Vincent, Phillip .. .. .		1740	
Watts, Benjamin .. .. .	1715		
Weels, Stephen de .. .. .	1285		1300
Weston, William .. .. .		1634	
Westwick, John .. .. .		1422	
Wharlow, or Wurlow, Thomas .. .. .		1548	
Wharlow, Nicholas .. .. .		1593	
Willesdon, Thomas .. .. .		1455	
Woolfe, Edward (Armourer) .. .. .		1607	
Woolfe, John .. .. .		1648	
Worcester, Thomas .. .. .		1492	
Wrentham, Thomes .. .. .		1426	
Wright, Edward (Searcher, 1624-5; Master, 1626-9) .. .. .		1616	1629
Wright, Edward .. .. .		1649	
W[ S[ .. .. .	1745		
Wurlow, see Wharlow .. .. .			

EXETER.—Office closed 1883.

	Earliest Date Found.	Entered.	Latest Date or Death.
Adams, John .. .. .	1782		
Adams, William .. .. .		1711	
Arno, Peter. . . . .		1716	
Ashe, Mary. . . . .		1703	
Audry, John .. .. .	1701		
Babbage, John .. .. .	1725		1741
Balle, J. . . . .	1781		1795
Beer, Thomas .. .. .	1770		1773
Benetlye .. .. .			
Bennett, Sampson .. .. .		1721	1734
		1722	
		1710	
Bennick, Joseph .. .. .			
Birdlake, Richard. . . . .			1773
Bishop, Francis .. .. .	1720		1773
Blachford, Samuel .. .. .		1706	
		1722	
		1728	
Blake, Thomas .. .. .	1724		1759
Boutell, John .. .. .		1726	
Briant, William .. .. .	1701		
Brinley, A. . . . .		1716	
Brinley, John .. .. .	1715		1717
Broadhurst, Edward .. .. .			1773
Browne, Benjamin .. .. .	1708		1716
Browne, John .. .. .			
Browne, Nicholas. . . . .	1701		1703
Browne, William .. .. .	1753		1759
Burdon, John .. .. .	1719		1723
Byne, Thomas .. .. .		1855	
Catkitt, Robert .. .. .		1705	
Caunter, William George .. .. .		1875	1883
Clarke, Thomas .. .. .		1725	
Coffin, Thomas .. .. .	1757		1773
Coffin, William .. .. .	1773		1786
Coleman, Daniel .. .. .	1738		1758
Coles, Joseph .. .. .	1713		1730
Collier, Joseph .. .. .		1713	
		1720	
Cotton, D. . . . .	1575		
Cotton, J. . . . .	1575		
Courtail, Lewis .. .. .	1756		1757
Depree, F. Templer .. .. .			1889
Dock, Andrew Worthaday .. .. .		1721	
Drake, William .. .. .	1701		1707
Easton, C. . . . .	1576		1581
Easton, G. . . . .	1582		1590
Ekins, William .. .. .	1701		1712
Elliott, Peter .. .. .	1703		1730
Elston, John, ? James .. .. .	1701		1728
Elston, Phillip .. .. .	1707	1723	1748
Eustace, John .. .. .			1776
Eveleigh, William. . . . .			1773
Ferris, George .. .. .			1838
Ferris, George, jun. . . . .			1859
Ferris, Richard .. .. .	1797		1810
Freeman, Richard .. .. .	1705	1708	1769

## EXETER—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Entered.	Latest Date or Death.
Foote, Thomas .. .. .	1701		d. 1708
Glyde, Samuel .. .. .	1740		1753
Harvey, William .. .. .			1773
Hawkins, David .. .. .	1769		1773
Haynshaw, Thomas .. .. .	1705		
Head, Joseph .. .. .		1855	
Hicks, Joseph .. .. .	1784		1834
Hollin, Richard .. .. .		1704	
Holt, James .. .. .	1768		1773
Horwood .. .. .			
Hutchins, Adam .. .. .		1714	
		1722	
Ions or Iones, John .. .. .	1570		1579
Jenkins, James .. .. .			1773
Jenkins, Richard .. .. .	1765		1806
Jones, David .. .. .	1762		1781
Jouett, Peter .. .. .		1706	
Kaynes, Thomas .. .. .	1767		
Lake, Henry .. .. .		1868	1886
Lake, John Elett .. .. .		1875	1883
Le Compt, James .. .. .	1739		1743
Leigh, Joseph .. .. .	1701		1728
Lovell, Abraham .. .. .		1716	
		1722	
Manby, John .. .. .	1705		
Marsh, John .. .. .		1720	
Marshall, James .. .. .		1725	
Maryen, Jane .. .. .		1722	
Matthew, T. .. .. .	1565		1585
Maynard, W. T. [Last Assay Master] .. .. .			1886
Melun, Micon .. .. .	1720		1727
Mortimer, John .. .. .	1701		
Muston, Henry .. .. .		1721	
Nathan, Benjamin Symonds .. .. .			1773
Osborne .. .. .	1638		1663
Osment, John or James .. .. .		1835	1855
Palmer, Robert (Assay Master, 1708) .. .. .	1708		1726
Parkin, Isaac .. .. .		1835	1856
Pearse, Joseph .. .. .	1748		
Pelet, Moses .. .. .	1730		
Pike, John .. .. .		1710	
Plint, Richard .. .. .	1705	1729	
Radcliffe, J. .. .. .	1637		1640
Raynes, Thomas .. .. .			1770
Reed, John .. .. .		1716	
		1720	
Reynolds, Thomas .. .. .		1705	1709
		1707	
Richards, Emund [Assay Master] .. .. .	1701		1727
Ross, James Croad .. .. .		1869	
Salter, Thomas .. .. .			1883
Sampson, Thomas .. .. .		1706	1725
Sams, Richard .. .. .	1757		1815
Skinner, Matthew .. .. .	1757		1773
Slade, Daniel .. .. .	1701		1708
Sobey, William Rawlings .. .. .		1835	1851

## EXETER—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Entered.	Latest Date or Death.
Spicer, Edward .. .. .	1568		
Spicer, Edward .. .. .	1701	1706	
Stevens, James .. .. .		1721	
Stone, John .. .. .		1841	1851
Stone, Thomas Hart .. .. .		1861	
Strong or Strang, Edward .. .. .		1715	
Strong or Strang, James .. .. .		1705	
		1726	
Strong or Strang, Thomas .. .. .	1766		1773
Suger, John .. .. .		1712	
Sweet, Edward .. .. .		1704	1710
Symonds, Pentecost .. .. .		1706	
		1720	
Symonds, Roger Berryman .. .. .	1765		1773
Thorne, Thomas .. .. .			1773
Tingcombe, John .. .. .			1773
Tolcher .. .. .		1711	
Torkington, John .. .. .		1727	
Tripe, Anthony .. .. .		1712	
		1725	
Trowbridge, Francis .. .. .	1730		1756
Trowbridge, George .. .. .		1710	1741
Turner, G. .. .. .	1812		1834
Tythe, Jacob .. .. .		1703	
Vavasour, Richard .. .. .		1704	
Webber, John .. .. .		1724	
Welch, William .. .. .	1766		1773
Wemlingworth, Johannes de .. .. .	1327		
Whipple & Co. .. .. .			1877
Wilcocks, Richard .. .. .		1704	
Williams, James .. .. .		1717	
Williams, James .. .. .		1857	1869
Williams, Josiah .. .. .		1869	
Williams, Zachariah .. .. .		1720	
Willmot, Samuel .. .. .		1723	
Worth, Andrew .. .. .		1714	
Yeds .. .. .			

## NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Office closed, 1885.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Albert, Daniel [Gatehead] .. .. .	1724		
Anderson, Abraham .. .. .	1725		1753
Armstrong, John .. .. .	1774		1780
Armstrong, Nicholas .. .. .	1741		1780
Armstrong, Nicholas, junior .. .. .	1774		1780
Armstrong, Richard .. .. .	1741		1780
Armstrong, Richard .. .. .	1774		1780

## NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Armstrong, Robert .. .. .	1774		1777
Armstrong, Thomas .. .. .	1774		1780
Armstrong, Thomas .. .. .	1702		1704
Batty, Francis, senior .. .. .		1674	d1711
Batty, Francis .. .. .		1708	1726
Belton, Eli .. .. .		1683	d1712
Blackett, Thomas .. .. .	1741		1780
Buckles, Stephen .. .. .	1740		
Bulman, George .. .. .	1724		1740
Campbell, Alexander .. .. .	1702		
Carnaby, John .. .. .		1717	1731
Carr, William (Mayor, 1737) .. .. .		1737	
Chalmers, George William .. .. .	1774		1780
Cookson, Isaac .. .. .	1724	1728	1752
Crawford, James .. .. .	1770		1780
Crawford, David .. .. .			1773
Dalton, William .. .. .	1724	1725	1767
Dodgson, Albany .. .. .		1679	
Dowthwaite, John .. .. .		1666	d1673
F [ R [ .. .. .	1788		1796
Fearney, John .. .. .			1773
French, Edward .. .. .	1741		1780
French, John .. .. .	1741		1780
French, Jonathan .. .. .		1703	d1732
Gannil, Thomas .. .. .	1703	1717	
Ganon, Thomas .. .. .		1717	1757
Gill, Edward .. .. .	1725		1754
Goodricke, John .. .. .		1754	
Hackworth, John .. .. .	1774		1780
Haldon, John .. .. .			1780
Hamer, Abraham .. .. .			1717
Hedley, Anthony .. .. .			1780
Hetherington, James .. .. .			1773
Hewitt, John (Durham) .. .. .		1714	
Hewitson, Edward .. .. .	1741		
Hewitson, Thomas .. .. .		1697	1717
Hobbs, Richard .. .. .	1702		1744
Hogg, George .. .. .			1780
Hutchinson, Joseph .. .. .			1773
Hutchinson, James Samuel .. .. .			1773
Hutchinson, Jobson James .. .. .			1773
Kirkup, James .. .. .		1713	1777
Kirkup, John .. .. .	1741		1780
Langlands, John .. .. .		1754	1778
Langlands, John and Ganon, Thomas .. .. .	1756		
Langlands and Robertson .. .. .	1778		
Langwith, John .. .. .	1718		1795
Lightly, Thomas .. .. .	1702	1703	1707
Makepeace, Robert .. .. .		1718	1777
Makepeace, Thomas .. .. .	1724	1728	1733
Martin, Mark .. .. .	1710		
Mitchell, Robert .. .. .			1780
Mitchison, John .. .. .	1774		1780
M [ F .. .. .	1740		
Nicholson, Mark Grey .. .. .	1712		1754
Nicholson, Richard .. .. .	1741		1780



## NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Norris, John .. .. .		1674	
Parkis Thomas .. .. .		1720	1722
Partis, William .. .. .		1731	1752
Peat, Robert .. .. .	1741		
Pinkney, Robert .. .. .	1777		1780
Pinkney & Scott .. .. .	1784		1787
Prior, Matthew (Assay Master) .. .. .	1759		1773
Prior, William (Assay Master) .. .. .	1722		1733
Ramsay or Ramskill .. .. .	1700		1703
Ramsay, Cuthbert .. .. .		1687	
Ramsay, John .. .. .		1698	1705
Ramsay, John .. .. .	1721		1725
Ramsay, William .. .. .		1656	d1672
Ramsay, William .. .. .		1691	d1716
Ramsay, Margaret .. .. .	1702		
Reid & Son .. .. .			1851
Reid, Christian .. .. .	1790		1790
Robertson, Anne .. .. .	1801		
Robertson, I. and Darling D. .. .. .	1795		
Robinson, William .. .. .			d1652
Robinson, William .. .. .		1666	1675
R .. .. .	1819		1779
f R .. .. .			1819
{ R .. .. .			
Scott, Robert .. .. .	1777		
Sewell, Thomas (Warden, 1851) .. .. .			c1880
Shaw, Nathaniel .. .. .	1717		1741
Shrive, Robert .. .. .		1694	1702
Snowden, Thomas .. .. .	1707		1708
Sommerville, T. (Assay Master, 1851) .. .. .			1851
Stalker, William .. .. .	1774		1784
Stoddart, John .. .. .	1741		1780
Stoddart, Thomas .. .. .	1741	1752	
Symson, Anthony .. .. .	1597		
Thompson, — [Durham] .. .. .		1725	
Thompson, Samuel .. .. .			1773
Walkingshaw, — (Warden, 1815) .. .. .			1815
Watson, Thomas .. .. .	1793		1845
Whitfield, William .. .. .		1720	1740
Wilkinson, James .. .. .	1597		
Wilkinson, John .. .. .	1774		1780
Williamson, John .. .. .	1634		1665
Williamson, Mathew .. .. .	1774		1780
Williamson, Timothy .. .. .	1777		1780
Williamson, William .. .. .			1780
W [ .. .. .			1840
W [ .. .. .	1793		1793
W [ .. .. .		1706	d1718
Younghusband, John .. .. .			

## CHESTER.

		Earliest Date Found.	Entered.	Latest Date or Death.
Ashton, Charles .. ..	Free of City, 1682			
Barker, Robert .. ..			1796	1801
Bexwick, Richard .. ..	Free of City, 1546			
Billington, Joseph .. ..	Free of City, 1669			
Bingley, John .. ..	Free of City, 1697		1701	1706
Bird, Charles .. ..	Free of City, 1696		1699	1704
Bolton, Fothergill .. ..				1773
Bowers, Robert, jun. ..	Mayor, 1811 Sheriff, 1798		1826	
Brother (?), Charles .. ..	Free of City, 1731			
Brown, Thomas .. ..			1752	1796
Buck, John .. ..			1664	1677
Bullen, Nathaniel .. ..	Free of City, 1668		1669	1712
Bunbury, Dutton .. ..	Free of City, 1636			
Cawlay, Robert .. ..	Free of City, 1727 Sheriff, 1742			d1742
Chapman, Thomas .. ..	Free of City, 1662		1661	1702
Clarke, Joseph .. ..				1686
Comtene .. ..				1841
Conway, Christopher .. ..	Free of City, 1583		1577	1603
Conway, James (JC)			1752	1796
Crawley, Robert .. ..			1727	1773
Critchley, Benjamin .. ..	Free of City, 1716		1697	1752
Crookes, George .. ..	Free of City, 1731			
Davies, Daniel .. ..			1853	
Deane, John .. ..	Free of City, 1695			
Dixon, James .. ..				1773
Downes, Robert .. ..	Free of City, 1720			
Duke [or Drake], Bartholomew	Free of City, 1715		1697	1726
Duke, Joseph .. ..			1752	1776
Duke, Joseph .. ..			1804	
Duke, Thomas (TD)	Mayor, 1740 Sheriff	1722	17—	1740
Duke, Thomas .. ..			1752	1796
Drew, Robert .. ..	Free of City, 1675	1675		1678
Eccles, John .. ..	Free of City, 1733		1734	1796
Edwards, Griffith or Griffin	Free of City, 1607		1607	d1640
Edwards, Peter .. ..	Free of City, 1651		1654	d1700
	Mayor, 1682			
	Assay Master, 1686			
	Sheriff, 1697			
Edwards, Peter, jun. ..	Free of City, 1679		1680	1700
	Warden, 1686			
Edwards, Samuel .. ..			1696	1700
Evans, James .. ..			1839	
Fisher, W. .. ..				1773
Gardiner, Timothy .. ..			1687	1702
Garner, John .. ..			1842	1851
Gimlet, John .. .. (Gi)				1773
Glegg, Sylvanus .. ..			1631	
Godwin, Andrew Nixon ..			1871	
Green .. ..				1851
Gregorie, Richard .. ..			1594	1615
Gunble, John, & Vale, William				1773
Hall, Richard .. ..			1841	
Hardwick, William (WH)				1773

## CHESTER—Continued.

		Earliest Date Found.	Entered.	Latest Date or Death.
Hayne & Co. . . . .				1842
Horton, Henry Ryley . . . .			1877	
Hyatt, George . . . . .			1824	
Hyatt, William . . . . .			1838	
Jackson . . . . .				1841
Jones, Edward . . . . .			1839	
Jones, Gerard . . . . .	Mayor, 1638 Sheriff, 1648		1632	1674
Jones, Jonas . . . . .			1730	
Jones, Joseph . . . . .			1857	
Lingley, John . . . . .		1585		1612
Lingley, John, jun. . . . .			1594	1609
Lingley, Joseph . . . . .			1609	1635
Lowe, George . . . . .			1847	
Lowe, George, jun. . . . .			1796	1851
Lowe, George Bennett . . . .			1864	
Lowe, James Foulkes, B.A., T.C.D. . . . .	Assay Master, 1864		1862	1889
Lowe, John . . . . .			1858	
Lowe, John . . . . .			1826	1851
Lowe, Thomas . . . . .			1826	
Lowe, William Foulkes . . . .			1871	
Maddock, Thomas (Ma) (TM)	Mayor, 1744 Sheriff, 1691, 8		1717	1753
Matthew the Goldsmith . . . .		1270		1300
Melling, John . . (JM)			1723	1725
Mutton, William . . . . .	Steward, 1570			1570
Nicholas the Goldsmith . . . .		1270		1300
Oulton, George . . . . .				1680
Partington, Puleston . . . . .	Mayor, 1706 Sheriff, 1686		1673	1700
Pennington, Benjamin (Pe) (B P) (B P)			1723	1753
Pennington, Peter, ? Pem- berton . . . . . (P P)		1665	1677	1706
Pennington, Samuel . . . . .			1732	1752
Pennington, William . . . . .				1773
Pike, Richard . . . . . (R P)			1727	
Pratt, Richard . . . . .		1402		
Price, Thomas . . . . .			1609	1615
Pritchard, T. . . . .				1773
Pulford, Alexander . . . . .		1689	1690	1704
Quilliam, S. . . . .				1870
Richardson, John . . . . .		1773		1796
Richardson, Richard (Ri) (R.) (Ri)	Mayor, 1751 Sheriff, 1714, 1784		1708	1784
Richardson, Richard (R R)			1734	1787
Richardson, William (WR)			1721	1751
Robinson, Thomas (Ro)	Sheriff, 1656, ? his father.		1682	1710
Roskell & Co. . . . .				1845
Rundell & Bridge (R & B)				1851
Samuel, Ralph . . . . .				1851
Scasebrick, John . . . . .	Assay Master, 1772		1752	1782
Sharman, John . . . . .			1723	1726
Smith, Gabriel . . . . .	Mayor, 1779		1752	1796

CHESTER—*Continued.*

		Earliest Date Found.	Entered.	Latest Date or Death.
	Sheriff, 1767			
Smith, George .. ..				1773
Smith, Sir Laurence .. ..	Mayor, 1540, 56, 63, 70; ? living 1585	1540		d1581
Smith, Robert .. ..			1573	1615
Spencer, Henry .. ..			1817	
Tetter, Joseph .. ..			1861	
Thyne, Christian .. ..				1773
Trevis, John .. ..				1560
Trevis, Thomas .. ..				1560
Wakefield, Ralph .. ..				1773
Walker, George (G W)			1752	1809
Walker, George, jun. ..	Sheriff, 1823		1796	1823
Walker, John .. ..	Sheriff, 1827		1808	1827
Walker, Ralph .. ..				1773
Walley, Joseph .. ..				1773
Walley, Ralph .. ..	Warden, 1686		1682	
Ward, Frederick W. ..			1879	
Ward, George .. ..				1851
Warmingshaw, Richard ..			1577	1615
Warrington, John .. ..			1743	1751
Whitehouse, George Lowe			1845	
William, George Henry ..			1878	
Wooley, John .. ..			1862	
Wooley, Thomas .. ..			1852	
Wrench, John .. ..			1696	1725
Wrench, John .. ..			1734	1751
Wrench, William .. ..			1717	1753
Wrench, William .. ..			1746	1753
Wright, Thomas .. ..	Sheriff, 1675	1664		1675
Wurmingham, William ..			1666	1670
Wyke, John, & Green, Thos.				1773
Wynne, Symon .. ..			1675	
Yockum, Joshua .. ..			1705	1706

(CONCLUDED.)

## The Provincial Goldsmiths' Halls in 1773.

THE lists of goldsmiths' names, collected from various sources by Mr. R. C. Hope, being now concluded, we think that it will not be out of place, if we add to them a quotation from the Parliamentary Report of 1773, as to the assay of plate at the three provincial halls of Chester, Exeter, and Newcastle, then working. This Report is very difficult to obtain, and the information it embodies as to these goldsmiths' halls, is both important and of considerable interest. The Acts passed in the reign of William III. empowered the gold-

smiths' companies at three other cities—York, Bristol, and Norwich—as well, to conduct a similar assay of plate. Although the goldsmiths of York originally availed themselves of this continuance of their ancient power, they did not long do so, and in 1717 they abandoned the work of assaying plate. The two chief York goldsmiths, John Langwith and Joseph Buckles, then entered into an agreement with the Newcastle Company, by paying an annual fee, to have their plate assayed at Newcastle, and stamped with the Newcastle marks. Both Langwith and Buckles also stamped their marks on the copper plate which belongs to the existing Company of Newcastle goldsmiths. This plate, since that Company in 1885 abandoned the work of assay, has been placed for security among the other exhibits, at the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle. Later in the century, the York goldsmiths began to conduct an assay of plate again, and plate continued to be marked at York until about 1858; latterly, however, gross irregularities were permitted, and vessels were marked without having been assayed at all! There is at the present time, some talk of re-opening the York assay office. If this is done, as it legally can be, under the Act of William III., it is to be hoped that the diet will be sent annually to the Mint, in a similar manner to those of the Sheffield and Birmingham offices, which originated out of the Parliamentary Report of 1773. The Chester office during the present year has voluntarily consented to this wholesome check on its work; a check, enforced by the Act which originated them, on the Sheffield and Birmingham offices.

With regard to Norwich, no assay seems ever to have been made since 1700, and not very much for some years previously. The only known fact as to Bristol is the discovery, which we ourselves made in 1880, and communicated to Mr. Cripps, of a piece of plate at the Temple Church, Bristol,\* bearing the following marks:—(1) R.G.; (2) a capital Roman A in a pointed shield; (3) a lion passant guardant; (4) a leopard's head crowned; (5) an oblong punch with the arms of the city of Bristol. These are manifestly regular Bristol hall-marks of a date subsequent to 1720. Very probably the Parliamentary inquiry of 1773 set the Bristol goldsmiths to work to avail themselves of their long dormant powers. Bristol is a considerable distance from London, and the Report of 1773 did not reflect credit on the working of the Exeter office, to which some of them had previously sent their goods for assay. At least we suggest this as a possible explanation of the sudden appearance of a Bristol hall-mark in the middle of last century. The assay at Bristol cannot have continued for long, for no other instances of a Bristol hall-mark have come to light.

The committee of 1773 reported favourably of the assay at Chester and at Newcastle, but maintained an ominous silence as to Exeter. They could hardly have done otherwise in the face of the expressed opinion of the Exeter assay-master himself. With this

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\* *Vide: Old English Plate*, 3rd Edit., Footnote, p. 99.

introduction, we pass on to a verbatim quotation from the Report itself :—

“ Method of conducting the Assay Office at *Chester*.\*

“ Mr. *John Scasebrick* (Assay Master of *Chester*, and a Jeweller) informed Your Committee, that there is a Company of Goldsmiths and Watchmakers at *Chester*, which consists of Two Wardens and about Eight other Members ;—and produced, pursuant to the Order of Your Committee, the several Accounts annexed in the Appendix,† No. 3.—And said, That he never made any Entries of, nor took any Diet from, Plate that proved worse than Standard ; but upon his Report of it to the Wardens, it was defaced and returned to the Owners ; that he cannot recollect the Quantity of Plate broke since he has been in the Office, but about a Month ago, One Dozen of Watch Cases, that came from *Liverpool* to be assayed, were broke ; and that he has broke other Kinds of Plate about a Year or Two ago, which belonged to a Silversmith in *Chester* ; that he is paid for Plate which is broke and defaced, the same Prices as if it was Standard, according to Act of Parliament, and enters such Payments in a Book ; but no Entry is made of Plate broken.

The Witness further informed your Committee, that the Plate which has been sent by Messrs. *Boulton* and *Fothergill* of *Soho*, near *Birmingham*, to be assayed and marked at the *Chester* Office, has generally been 2 or 3 dwt. above Standard, and that he never received any Plate from the said *Boulton* and *Fothergill* which was under Standard—That he calls 11 oz. 2 dwt. Standard, and 11 oz. 1 dwt. or anything under 11 oz. 2 dwt. under Standard ; and never received any Plate in his Time from *Birmingham* or *Sheffield* that was under Standard.

Being asked, If he had any Assistant in the Office ?—he answered, When I am not well, I have a Person whose name is *Farmer*, and who assisted Mr. *Richardson* my Predecessor ; that *Farmer* was not a sworn Officer, neither was he appointed by the Company.

That the Witness served his Apprenticeship with Alderman *Richardson*, the late Assay Master, and that the Assay Office is at Alderman *Richardson's* House, where all the Utensils remain ; that he never knew an Instance of several Things in One Parcel of Plate sent to be assayed, that were made of different Sorts of Silver as to Fineness ; and that when there are a great Number of Pieces, he scrapes some off most or all of them, and assays them all together ; that he never knew an Instance of Buckles worse than Standard, having Pieces of Silver soldered to them in order to obtain the Company's Marks ; and believes he could very safely swear they were all as they were cast.

Being asked his Method of Drawing ? he answered, If Pieces

\* “A Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the manner of conducting the several Assay offices,” etc. Reported by Thomas Gilbert, Esq., 29th April, 1773, pp. 64-67.

† These Appendices referred to, we do not re-print.

come, from which I can cut off Bits, I cut them off; but if there are no Pieces fit for cutting, I scrape them with a sharp Scraper, I then take an Assay Weight, called 12 Ounces, but which is about 17 Grains, and weigh as much of such Cuttings or Scrapings as are equal to the 12 Ounces, which is then wrapped in Lead, and when the Furnace and Coppels are hot enough, the Assay is put in and refined, but no Flux is used, because the Lead refines it; if it comes out 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine Silver, we mark it with the Lion, the Leopard's Head, the City Arms (being Three Lions and a Wheat Sheaf) and the Letter for the Year, the Letter for the present Year is U.—Sometimes we pass it at 11 Ounces, but when only 11 Ounces, I write to the Owners, and give them a Caution to take Care another Time.

The Witness said he wrote to some Silversmiths at *Liverpool*, whose Plate was full 11 Ounces, not long since, and had done so to others; and his Intentions were not to pass it again if they sent it only 11 Ounces fine, but they took Care to mend their Silver.

That if there is a great deal more Solder than necessary upon Watch Cases, and they were melted down into One Mass, the Standard of such Silver would be reduced in Proportion to the Quantity of Solder, because Solder has One Third of Alloy in it; and believes Solder may be added to Silver Wares after they are assayed; that he knows nothing of the Solder necessary for Tankards, because he is not acquainted with Tankards, having never marked or assayed any; and never returned any Silver Wares for having apparently too much Solder.

That he marks the Plate after it is assayed, if it proves Standard, and keeps the Marks locked up.

That the late Mr. *Richardson* was a Manufacturer of Silver at the Time he was Assayer, and generally kept Two or Three People at Work in that Manufacture; and that *Farmer* (who sometimes assays for the Witness when sick or out of Town) worked for Mr. *Richardson* near Thirty Years, and assayed and marked his Plate; that the Witness never heard of Mr. *Richardson's* Plate being objected to as under Standard; and believes it was not in the Power of any Man living to object to it, as there never was better Silver worked; that it was oftener above Standard than under, and that he had tried it, and found it so himself; and never found any of Mr. *Richardson's* Plate under Eleven Ounces.

That the Witness works a little in the jewelling Way; but never worked above Ten or Twelve Ounces since he has been in that Trade; that he has no fixed Salary as Assay Master; his Profit arises from the Prices allowed by Act of Parliament, which never amounted to £10 in any One Year.

That he doth not assay the Lead before he puts the Silver in it, because he uses Litharidge Lead, which has had all the Silver taken out of it; and although it may happen, that by an overstrong Blast upon the Test some of the Silver may be blown over with the Litharidge yet the Quantity is so small, that it would make very little Difference.

That he takes Ten Grains upon every Pound of Silver which he



puts into the Diet Box, besides which he is paid for the Assay ; because it is the Custom of the Town, and allowed by Act of Parliament.

That the Diet was never sent to the Tower to be assayed, nor was ever required by the Lord Chancellor, or any Body else, in the Witness's Time.—Being asked, What Quantity of Diet there was now in the Office at *Chester* ? he said, He could not tell ; for when he wanted Silver he had taken some out.

That he has tried all his Assay Weights, down to the Pennyweight, and they all bear a due Proportion ; and that he has a Halfpenny Weight.

That he never met with any Silver allayed with Tin, and imagines it would not be malleable enough to bear the Hammer, but would be too brittle.—Upon being asked, How he knew when Silver was sufficiently assayed ? he answered, We know by the Assay ; it has first a Cap over it, then that works off in various Colours ; and after that it grows quite bright, and then we know all the Lead is worked away ; we always use a sufficient Quantity of Lead."

" Method of conducting the Assay Office at *Exeter*.

" Mr. *Mathew Skinner* (Assay Master of the Goldsmiths' Company of *Exeter*) produced, pursuant to the Order of Your Committee, the several Accounts annexed in the Appendix, No. 4 ; and informed Your Committee, That Two of the Members of the Goldsmiths Company of *Exeter*, are not Freemen of the City of *Exeter*, but follow the Trade of Goldsmiths, and that all the other Members are ; that all the Members inhabit within the City ; and that Two of them served only a Part of their Apprenticeships.

That he took an Oath before *Benjamin Heath*, Town Clerk, which was not the Oath directed by Act of Parliament ; but thinks it was as binding as that in the Act ; that he is guided in his Duty by an Act passed in the Reign of King *William* the Third ; that he has heard of the said Act from Time to Time, but never read it until he received an Order to attend Your Committee.

That he never received Instruction from any Man living how to assay ; but when he had purchased the Lanthorn, the Scales, and all the other Implements necessary for assaying, from the late Assay Master, he then made various Experiments by Coppelation and Fire ; that he believes his Assay Pound weighs about 13 or 14 Grains ; that he has compared all his Assay Weights, and found that they all bore a due Proportion to each other ; that his smallest Weight is a Halfpenny Weight ; and that he never made an Assay of Gold in his Life.

That after Silver is assayed, if it is Half a Penny-weight better or worse than Standard, he reports it as such, but has no Assay Tables : That he gets his Bone Ashes from Town to make Coppels, and makes as many at One Time as serve him for Half a Year ; That his Muffles are Eight Inches long, are arched, and have Holes in the Sides to give Air while the Metal is in Fusion : That he does not make them himself ; and that they will hold from Six to Nine Coppels : That he

assays his Silver with Lead, which he receives from an Assay Master in *London*, whom he can confide in

Being desired to describe his Method of assaying Silver; he said, I take a small Quantity of Silver from each Piece (the Quantity allowed by Act of Parliament is Eight Grains from every Pound Troy Weight) which I weigh by the Assay Pound Weight: I wrap it up in a thin Sheet of Lead, and when the Furnace is properly heated, the Assays are put in and fired off; they are taken out when cool, and then weighed; and from the Waste we ascertain its Goodness.

That no Officer is employed by the Company in assaying Plate besides himself; that he has no Salary, and takes what Silver is allowed by Law for assaying; that he was brought up a Jeweller, and is in no Ways concerned in the manufacturing of Plate, but buys all his Plate from *London*.

That the Standard for Plate is 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine Silver; and 18 dwt. of Alloy; but they allow a Remedy of 2 dwt. in the Pound, because it would be hard upon a working Tradesman, if he was not allowed something, as he does his best, and may be mistaken; that many Times he had allowed it, and sometimes had found it over Standard.

Being asked, If the Trade of a working Goldsmith, Silversmith, or Plate Worker, was necessary for qualifying a Person for scraping or cutting Wrought Plate properly? he said, He thought a Person bred to those Trades the best qualified to know if all the Plate in One Parcel to be of the same Sort of Silver, and whether the Plate is forward enough in Workmanship, but that he had acquired that Knowledge without being brought up to the Business, so as to be able to judge; and further said, He thought great Judgment was necessary to know all the Pieces that were affixed together in a Piece of Plate, such as a Sword Hilt, or an Epergne; and thinks it impossible for an Assay Master to judge of the Solder necessary for joining a Piece of Work, unless he was brought up to the Trade of a Silversmith.

That the Makers of Wrought Plate send a Note with their Names to the Assay Office, containing the Name of the Owner, the Weight of the Silver, and what Articles it consists of: That he receives a Halfpenny *per* Ounce for assaying and marking such Plate, which is entered in a Book particularizing the Day of the Month when the Plate was assayed, the Name of the Owner, the Species of Plate, and if cut, he enters the Worseness.

That he has heard of Convoys, which are intended by Workmen to deceive the Assayer; that he examines the Work as near as he can, but never found out any such Thing as Convoys.

That the Marks he strikes upon Wrought Plate are the Lion, the Leopard's Head, the *Exeter* Mark (which is a Castle) and the Letter for the Year; that the Letter for the Present Year is Z, in Roman Character; that the Letter is appointed annually at the first Hall Meeting after the 7th of *August*, and goes through the whole Alphabet, and that A will be the Letter for the next Year.

That the Workman sets his own Mark before the Plate is sent to

the Office ; that the Witness has the Custody of the Marks, and if Plate is doubtful upon the First Assay, he detains it for a Second Trial ; that he puts Four Grains of Silver into the Diet Box for every Pound Weight of Plate he assays and marks ; that there are Three Locks and Two Keys to the Diet Box, One Lock being spoilt ; and the Senior Warden, who has the Custody of the Diet Box, keeps One of the Keys, and the Junior Warden the other ; that the Diet is put into the Box once a Year, on the 7th of *August*, being first wrapped up in Paper, and marked what Year's Diet it is, and the Witness has the Custody of it until it is put into the Box ; and knows not when it was sent to the Tower ; and that there are many Years Diet now in the Office.

That he makes the Assays of Plate at such Times as best suit his Convenience, and never had any Person to assist him in assaying ; and when he is absent or ill the Thing stops.

That he thinks the Trust too great to be reposed in One Man, and apprehends such a Hall as Goldsmiths Hall, is safer to the Public, where there are so many Checks, and no Temptation to Dishonesty, the Officers having good Salaries ; and he should prefer Plate marked at Goldsmiths Hall, because of the Sanction ; that some Years ago he assayed Plate marked at Goldsmiths Hall, out of Curiosity, and found it Standard.

That he has been at Goldsmiths Hall, and seen the Progress of Business there ; and has used the Remedy he has spoken of ever since he has been in the Office."

" Method of conducting the Assay Office at *Newcastle upon Tyne*.

" Mr. *Matthew Prior* (a musical and mathematical Instrument Maker and Turner, Assay Master of the Goldsmiths Company of *Newcastle upon Tyne*) produced, pursuant to the Orders of Your Committee the several Accounts annexed in the Appendix, No. 5 ; and informed Your Committee, that upon his being elected to the Office of Assay Master, he took an Oath prescribed by the Act of King *William* the Third, and is guided in his Duty by that Act.

That he attended the Assay Office for his Father, who was Assay Master many Years before he died, and that the Company had often seen him make Assays for his Father.

He also produced to Your Committee his Assay Weights, and said he bought them in *London* : that he had weighed them to see if they bore a due Proportion, and had tried them with Reports of Assays of Silver made in *London*, and found they agreed to about a Penny-weight ; and that the lowest Subdivision in his Reports is Half a Pennyweight.

That he makes his Assays upon Coppels made of Bone Ashes, which he prepares himself several Months before he uses them :—That his Muffles are of the same Size and Form as those made in *London*, and made of the same Sort of Clay that Glasshouse Pots are made of, and will hold about 21 Coppels : That he assays Two Days a Week : That he puts refined Lead with the Silver into the Coppel in order

to make the Assay, and assays the Lead before he uses it, but never found any Silver in it.

Being desired to describe his Method of assaying Silver—he said, We scrape a Quantity of Silver from every Part of the Vessel that comes to the Office; we weigh that in the Assay Scales very exactly with the Twelve Ounce Weight; we then add a Quantity of fine Lead to the Assay, put it upon a Coppel, and refine it to fine Silver; when it is fine we draw it out of the Fire, and weigh it with 11 oz. 2 dwt. and if it weighs that, we call it Standard, though we pass it at 11 oz.; it has been the Practice of the Office to allow a Remedy of Two Pennyweight; that the *London* Office does the same, and it is an Indulgence which has always been allowed; and that he never made use of any other Flux but Lead in assaying Silver. And being asked, If he used any other Flux than Lead in the assaying of Gold? he said, Yes, Aqua Fortis, fine Silver, and Lead.

He also informed Your Committee, That One or both of the Wardens always attend on the Two assaying Days; which are *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*, from Nine in the Morning till the Assaying is over, and that they sometimes assist him; that the Scrapings are taken off, the Assays made, and the Plate marked, in the Presence of the Wardens; that he has no fixed Salary, but is paid One Halfpenny an Ounce for all the Plate which comes to be assayed, by the Owners of it.

Being asked, If the Knowledge of the Trade of a Working Goldsmith, or Plate Worker, was necessary to qualify a Person for scraping or cutting Wrought Plate properly? he said, He imagined it was; but also said, That an Assayer not brought up to the Trade of a Silversmith might judge whether all the Plate in One Parcel was of One Sort of Silver, and might know whether Plate was forward enough in the Workmanship for assaying, and whether loaded with unnecessary Solder, as well as if he had been brought up to the Trade; and that by the Practice he has had at the Assay Office he has learnt to examine every visible Part of the Plate very nicely.

That the Makers of Wrought Plate send a Note with each Parcel of Plate, which is entered in a Book kept for that Purpose, called 'The Assay Book.'

That he never heard of Convoys; but has known in the same Parcel some Plate better, and some worse, than Standard, but knows not whether it was from Fraud or Mistake. Being asked, What Method he took, when he suspected that some Plate in a Parcel was better and some worse, to prevent the Company Marks being obtained? he said, That he made a different Assay of all the Pieces he suspected, and has done so for many Years.

That when all the Pieces in One Parcel appear to be of One Sort of Silver, he takes a small Quantity from every Piece, as much as will make an Assay; that when Plate appears under Standard, he sometimes re-assays it, and has re-assayed Plate Three Times, in order to satisfy the Owner; that he puts Four Marks upon the Plate, *viz.*: The Lion, the Leopard's Head, the Three Castles, and the Letter for the Year; and that the Letter for the present Year is D; that

these Marks are kept in a Box which has Three Locks upon it; that the Wardens keep each of them a Key at their own Houses, and the Witness keeps the other in his Pocket; and the Box cannot be unlocked without producing the Three Keys; that the Diet (which is Eight Grains from every Pound of Silver that is marked) is kept in the same Box; and all the Diet, except Two or Three Ounces is taken out of the Box every Year by the Wardens, and appropriated to defray the Expence of the Office; and that the Company thought Two or Three Ounces a sufficient Quantity to be kept.

That the Diet in the Office remains in its original State, as Scrapings and Cuttings from the Plate, and he never knew any of it to be assayed, nor does he remember the Diet Box ever to have been sent or required by the Lord Chancellor to be sent, to the Mint; that he knows nothing of the annual Weight of the Diet, but the Wardens do, as they keep an Account of it in a Book kept for that Purpose;—that there are Scrapings now in the Office taken in several Years, but are mixed together.

The Witness further said, That there never was an Assay made at *Newcastle* by any other Person than himself, since he was appointed Assay Master; that the Office is kept in a private House; that there are in it Two Assay Furnaces, and a Pair of Scales, so exact that a Hair off the Back of his Hand will turn them either Way."

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### Cross-legged Effigy in the Church\* of Acaster Malbis, Yorkshire.

BY D. ALLEYNE WALTER.

THIS fine effigy which lies in the Chancel of the little Church of Acaster Malbis, is supposed to commemorate Walter de Malbys, a descendant of a family of considerable note whose founder, according to the Battle Abbey Roll, came over with the Conqueror. The association of this family with Acaster arose through the marriage of Maud daughter and heiress of Robert d' Acaster with Richard de Malbyse in the reign of Richard I., and this connection is perpetuated by the name of Malbis to the present day. There was an earlier church here, but of this building only a few stones remain. The present building was erected *circa* 1310. The plan is cruciform, with a wooden bell-turret at the intersection, no aisles, and in length from

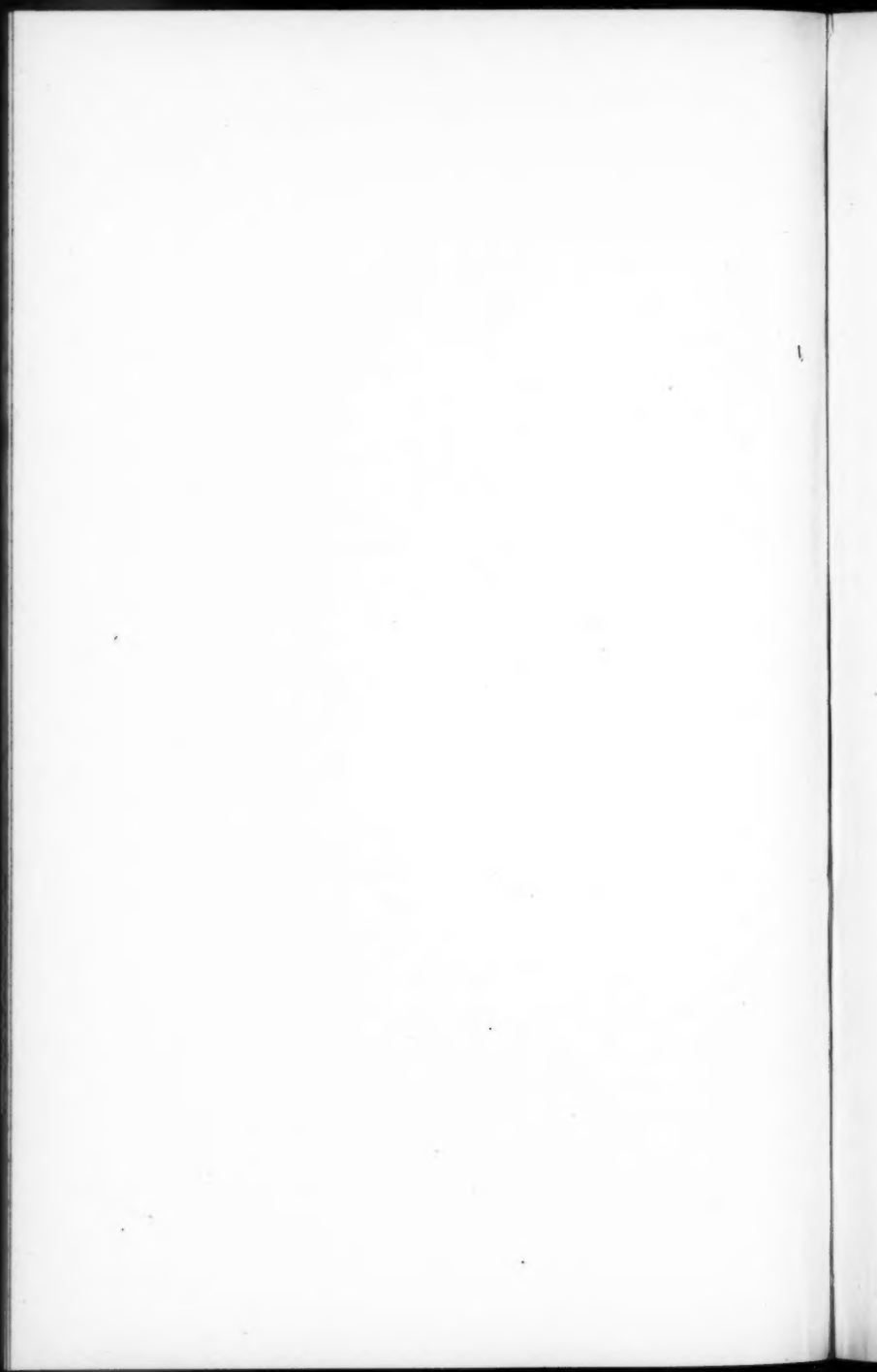
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\* The inhabitants of the village and adjacent places have a curious tradition that the church was once used as a Jewish synagogue, and it is commonly spoken of as "The Synagogue." This legend no doubt arose from the Jews seeking refuge during the persecution of 1189, in this and neighbouring villages, but that they ever used the church for worship is highly improbable, as the Malbyse family were bitter persecutors of the race.

There is another Church near York, viz. :—Bossall, which is likewise called "The Synagogue." It is also a cruciform building, but considerably larger.



ACASTER MALBIS EFFIGY.





east to west externally about 72 feet. The church was given to the Abbey of Newbo, in Lincolnshire, by Richard de Malbysse, and his gift was confirmed by charter of Henry III.

At the dissolution it came to the Crown, and in the reign of Elizabeth the advowson was sold to Lord Fairfax.

The date of the effigy, according to Drake's "Eboracum," is said to be 1330, but it is probably somewhat earlier, as it exhibits no indication of those additional defences of plate, which at about this time began to be used. The knight is represented in a hauberk or shirt of mail which reaches nearly to the knees, the sleeves being elongated so as to form mufflers for the hands. A hood of mail covers the head which rests upon a tilting helmet. The hands are uplifted and hold between them a heart. Over the left shoulder is a convex shield charged with the arms of De Malbysse, viz. :—*a chevron between three hinds' heads erased*. The point of the shield is held in the mouth of a dragon or other monster, a not very usual accessory to military effigies. The sword is suspended at the left side. Over the hauberk is a long surcoat. The legs are broken off below the knees, but the feet no doubt rested upon the mutilated lion, which is now loose, and in the position shown in the illustration.

There are several incised cross slabs, and some good specimens of ancient stained glass in the church. Altogether it is a very interesting little building, and in the treatment of the windows, which are widely splayed externally as if reversed in their insertion in the walls, is probably unique. Acaster Malbis is on the banks of the river Ouse, 5 miles from the city of York.

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## Miscellanea.

*[Under this heading, we propose for the future, to devote a small space to Short Notes on subjects of antiquarian interest, which do not call for long papers, and we shall be very glad to receive from our readers, contributions to this portion of THE RELIQUARY.]*

### A Petition of the Queen's Pewterer.

THIS is a strange and interesting document. Our unromantic bankrupts in the present day, oftentimes devise many subtle and clever plans, whereby to save themselves, at the cost of their ill-fated creditors; but never did any "undone" tradesman strike out so original a notion, as to petition Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, that she would grant him, for the ensuing twenty-one years a monopoly of his trade throughout the realm, so that he might, perchance, recover financial prosperity. Indeed, it is interesting to observe, how entirely different must have been the conditions of society three hundred years ago, which could make such a petition as this to the Crown possible. And, from the very fact of his presuming to make it, we may safely infer that Mr. Nicholas Jarden

had some inkling, that his request would be favourably entertained. Happy man ! but what about the other poor craftsmen, who meanwhile were to be forbidden to make "all suche sortes of potts"?

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. *Domestic Papers, Anno 1577.*

"To the Quenes most excilent mayiestie

"In most humble manner besecheth yo<sup>r</sup> most excilent ma<sup>tie</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> poor servannt and suppliant Nicholas Jarden yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> Pewterer whoe hether to in the tyme of his owne servis and the tyme of the longe and paynefull servis of his father william Jarden deceased yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> Skynner perfourmed by him as well before and sithence yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> comyng to the Crowne, have bothe Justlie trewly and faithfully served yo<sup>r</sup> highnes. So it is most redowned Soueraigne that yo<sup>r</sup> highnes saide suppliant havinge of late sustayned great losses to the quantitie of ffyftene hundreth poundes, without any recouery of the least p<sup>te</sup> or p<sup>c</sup>ion thereof, w<sup>ch</sup> is well knowne to some of yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> most honorable privie Counsaile, to be the onely cause of his vndoinge. Maye it therefore please yo<sup>r</sup> most excilent ma<sup>tie</sup> as well in consideracon of the p<sup>m</sup>isses and the reliefe of yo<sup>r</sup> poore Suppl<sup>r</sup>, as that his petition importeth a proffitt to the Comon wealthe. To graunte vnto him or his assignes, The making of all suche sortes of potts throughout your ma<sup>tie</sup> Realme as shalbe vsed for retayle of wyne ale or Byre or all other potts whereby any thinge is sould or retayled by measure whereof he will sett downe suche reasones as shall apparrantly shewe the benyfitt that will arise by bringinge the vncertayne and variable measures to a certantie confirmable to the standerd, (And also that yo<sup>r</sup> highnes wolde be pleased to graunt him a stampe w<sup>th</sup> the rose and the Crowne to marke them w<sup>th</sup>) And that during the tyme of his patent (w<sup>ch</sup> he besecheth yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> maye be for xxi<sup>ie</sup> (*sic*) yeares) all others maye be prohibyted to make the like, yo<sup>r</sup> said suppliant paienge vnto yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> for the said stampe yearely duringe the yeares aforesaid six poundes thirten shillings fower pence And yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> said suppliant according to his bounden dewtie shall daylie pray to god for the contynewannce of yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> moste p<sup>s</sup>pyrous raigne in muche felissitie longe to endewer."

The reference at the close of the petition, to the "Stampe w<sup>th</sup> the rose and the Crowne" is important. Very little is known of the meaning of the marks stamped on old pewter rose are very commonly to them in Mr. Jarden's that they are, or originally ment Stamp for a license a duty was paid. The ever, stamped not only on Scotch, and on French kindness of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, we are enabled to give an illustration of a crown and rose mark formerly in use for marking pewter at Edinburgh. Another mark, which is very frequently found on old pewter,



is that of the letter X with a small crown above it, stamped *incuse*. According to the *National Cyclopadia*, 1859, the finest pewter consisted of 12 parts of tin, 1 part of antimony, and a very small quantity of copper. Common pewter consisted of about 80 parts of tin and 20 parts of lead. Whether these proportions of metal hold good at the present day, we are unable to say; but Messrs. Yates, of Birmingham, kindly inform us that the crowned X is the mark stamped by the maker, to signify that the metal is of the best quality. They also inform us that Bewdley, in Worcestershire, was formerly the centre of the pewter trade in the Midlands, but that it is quite extinct there now. Most of the old Bewdley moulds, &c., were purchased some years ago by Mr. James Yates.

### Innkeeper's License, 1577.

This speaks for itself; and, like the preceding petition from the Queen's pewterer, it well illustrates the changed conditions of society since the time of Queen Elizabeth. It reads almost like a big joke from some jester's book, when we find it deliberately ordered that anyone stopping for more than twenty-four hours at an inn, must, on the following morning, appear before the nearest magistrate, to render an account of himself. It must, however, be borne in mind (as indeed this direction itself indicates), that the country was in anything but a quiet or settled state, and it was necessary to observe a close watch on the movements of persons abroad from their ordinary places of abode. Some of the other directions might, perhaps, be adopted with advantage to all concerned in the present day.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. *Domestic Papers, Anno 1577.*

"A condicion for Alehouse Kepers and Typlers.

"The p'tie licensed to be bounde by recognisance in xx<sup>s</sup> and two sufficient sureties to be bounde w<sup>th</sup> him in x<sup>s</sup> a peece.

The condicon of this Recognisance is suche that wheras the aboue named A : B : is now licensed & admitted for one whole yeare next ensuinge the date heerof to keepe a common alehouse or tiplinge house at C : where he nowe dwellethe. If the said A : B : shall duringe all the same time obserue and keepe honest conuersacon & good order in his house and from time to time shall haue good & holsom bread, drinke, and other victualls w<sup>th</sup> sufficient lodginge for waifaringe men & passengers not vsinge or sufferinge anie vnlawfull games to be plaied in his house nor harboringe or lodginge any p'son or p'sons whatsoeuer aboue one day and one night w<sup>th</sup> out bringinge him before a Justice of peace or som other hed officer next adioininge. And also if duringe the yeare aforesaid he shall from time to time & at all times vppon the sondaies and other hollie daies keepe his doores shutt, not sufferinge anie p'son or p'sons whatsoeuer to resorte or com into his house at, in, or duringe the time of

morninge and eueninge praier where and when he w<sup>th</sup> others of his famely shall frequent and continewe, except it be vppon reasonable and Lawfull excuse. And further shall not duringe the time aforesaide kill eate or dresse, nor suffer to be killed, eaten, or dressed any fleshe in his house on the wenesdaies frydaies or Saterdayes or vppon any other daies and times by the lawes & ordynances of the Realm prohibited. And that he shall not at any time sell or vtter, or cause to be sould or vtered any beere, ale, or other drincke but suche as he lawfullie may & will take and afforde for a halfe pennie a quart and not aboue, w<sup>ch</sup> beare, ale, & drynke shalbe well and holsomly brued and assised accordinge to the lawes in that case prouided And lastly that he shall not suffer anie seruante or seruants to any p'son whatsoever dwellinge w<sup>th</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> Towne or one mile from the same to resorte or com into his house, nor to suffer anie other (except forrine<sup>n</sup> or passengers) to continewe in his house after vij of the clocke in the night in winter & viij of the clocke at night in Sommer."

### Inscriptions, etc., in the Cornish Language.

IT is commonly stated in local guide-books to Cornwall, (but the statement seems copied the one from the other) that there is but a single instance of an old monument in Cornwall, which bears an inscription in the ancient, and now obsolete language of that very interesting county. Can any of our readers say whether this is so, or can they supply us with other instances? The inscription, which is said to be the only one extant, occurs at Paul, near Penzance, on a monument erected in that church to the memory of Captain Stephen Hutchens, who died in Jamaica in 1709, and who was a benefactor to Paul, his native village. The inscription on the monument is in English, but it contains these two lines in the ancient Cornish:—

" Bounas heb dueth Eu poes Karens wei  
tha Pobl Bohodzhak Paull han Egles nei,"

which has been thus Englished:—

"Eternal life be his whose loving care  
Gave Paul an almshouse, and the church repair."

or otherwise thus:—

"Life without end be thine whose love did fall  
On the poor people, and our church at Paul."

We quote from the *Parochial History of Cornwall*, Vol. iv., p. 25.

In the same work, under LANHYDROCK, mention is made of the tomb of George Carminow and his wife in that church, they died in 1599 and 1609 respectively. On the tomb is a shield of arms which is described, and which has a Cornish motto:—CALA RAG WHETHLOW. Sir John Maclean, in the *History of the Deanery of Trigg Major*, Vol. iii., p. 157, alludes also to a seal appended to a

deed in 1593 by Oliver Carminow, with the same Cornish motto rendered thus:—CALA RAGGI WHETHLOW. Besides these instances, the only other Cornish inscription or legend we have met with is that mentioned in the following passage from the *Parochial History of Cornwall* above cited, under PAUL:—“A few years ago. Mr. Pearce, of Penzance, had in his possession two silver hurling balls, won by his ancestors early in the last century; one of them belonged to this parish; it was  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, and bore the following inscription in the Cornish language:—*Paul Tuz—whék Gware Tek heb ate buz Henwis 1704*; which may be thus rendered: Paul men—fair play without hatred is sweet play. This ball is now in the possession of Mrs. Iago, Mr. Pearce's daughter.” In addition to these there is, of course, the modern inscription at Paul, placed there by the late vicar and Prince Lucien Bonaparte, to the memory of old Dolly Pentreath, in 1860. This bears very appropriately the fifth commandment in the ancient language of the county. We conclude by asking two questions:—  
 (1) Can any of our readers refer us to any other local inscriptions on monuments, or records in deeds, registers, etc., which are in ancient Cornish; surely the language must have left some more traces?  
 (2) Where are the old hurling balls mentioned in the *Parochial History*, and are others known to exist?

### Thatched Churches.

COUNTRY Churches covered with roofs of thatch, were once probably far from uncommon all over England. They are now exceedingly uncommon, although several still exist in the east of England. We give the names of some of those in Norfolk, and we shall be obliged to any of our readers, who will help us to make a correct and complete list of thatched churches. Those we have noted as existing in Norfolk are:—

BANNINGHAM (chancel only).  
 BEECHAMWELL.  
 BRAMFIELD.  
 BROME (except the chancel).  
 OLD BUCKENHAM.  
 CHEDGRAVE (an eastern tower which is thatched).  
 SOUTH COVE.  
 HECKINGHAM.  
 HEMPSTEAD.

SIZELAND.  
 WEST SOMERTON.  
 THORPE-NEXT-HADDISCOE.  
 THURGARTON.  
 THURTON.  
 THWAITE ST. MARY.  
 WAXHAM.  
 WOODBASTWICK.  
 WORSTEAD (chancel only).

### An Old Trade Card.

I HAVE in my possession, the copper-plate of a York trade business card of the last year of the seventeenth century. It is a square plate measuring  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches each way. At the top are two shields, one of the arms of the Weavers' Company, and the other of the City of York. The plate still prints very clearly and distinctly, and perhaps was not much used owing to a blunder, which turns the five lions

in the York arms to the sinister, instead of to the dexter. The inscription reads exactly as follows:—

At the Woolen Manufactory in Skeldergate York  
you may have all sorts of Stuffs Printed watered  
and Damask Viz Camblets Chaney's Harretteens  
Tames Shalloons Lincey Woolcy Plaines Searges  
& all sorts of old hangings of Beds or Rooms

Cleaned and Dyed by

George Ienkinson

Ingram Holmes

As also all sorts of Stuffs pressed or any thing else

A D 1700

*Camblets*, there is little doubt, derived their name from the camel's hair of which they were made, or supposed to be made. They are alluded to in a Statute 12 and 14 Edw. IV., but the earliest known reference to home-made camlets is to be found in Camden's *Britannia*, 1610.

*Chaney*, a phonetic spelling of China, as formerly pronounced. It is difficult to say exactly what chaney or "china stuff" exactly was. The following references to it may be cited from Lord William Howard's Household Books:—

" 1624	10 yards of crimson in grain chamblet, phillip and china	...	...	...	...	40s.
1627	15 yardes of Waterd Phillip and Cheyney for Sir William Howard's children	...	...	...	...	27s. 6d."

*Harretteen*. "Shown in 1739 as a woollen stuff made of combing wool."—*The Draper's Dictionary*, p. 160. The mention, however, in the York card before us, is forty years earlier.

*Tames*, a kind of woollen stuff, called also tammin and tammy. The principal manufacture of tammies was at one time established in Picardy and Champagne, in France; but in 1733 it was said to be "now better made at home." Defoe, in his *Compleat English Tradesman*, says that it was once known "as Coventry ware, because chiefly made at that town."

*Shalloon*, a slight woollen stuff, said to be so called from having been originally manufactured at Chalons, in France: "*ras de Chalons*," and at first known as RASH.

"In blue shalloon shall Hannibal be clad,  
And Scipio trail in Irish purple plaid."—*Swift*.

The remaining stuffs are well-known materials at the present day. I must express my obligation to *The Draper's Dictionary*, published at the Office of the *Warehousemen and Drapers' Journal*, in Aldersgate Street, for the modest price of 3s. 6d. From that work, the above explanations are wholly taken, in an abbreviated form.

T. M. FALLOW.

### "A Riot, etc., 1680."

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. *Domestic Papers, 1680.*

"William Payne the widdow Paynes' son of Newnham in the county of Hertford, but belonging to the Liberty of St. Albans, went into the church at Newnham sometime last week and pulled downe the Rayles of the Comunion Table that have been made long before the time of the late Troubles and sett up again since the King's happy Restauracon and before my comeing thither. This the aforesaid William Payne did in the presence of many Witnesses.

"Francis Turner Carpenter Churchwarden of the parish church aforesaid refused to give me the Surplice that belongs to the parish to officiate in I went to him twice myselfe and he flatly denyed me those two times He absents himselfe from Divine Service And haunts Tipling houses to the discouragement of the Minister and Offence of the Towne.

"Thomas Edwards."

It is not evident to whom this indignant complaint was addressed, nor what happened to "the widdow Payne's son," or the tipping churchwarden, for their misdeeds aforesaid. It is endorsed—"A Ryott at St. Albans, pulling down the Rayles ab<sup>t</sup> the Cōon Table. July, 1680."

### An Excise-man's Petition, 1698.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. *Treasury Books, Anno 1701. Vol. 75.*

"To the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lords Comm<sup>rs</sup> of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Trea<sup>ry</sup>

"The humble Petition of Bennett Martin late Collector of Excise in the Countys of Leicester & Rutland

"Sheweth.

"That yo<sup>r</sup> Pet<sup>r</sup> having finished his Collection at Oakham in Rutland on the 15<sup>th</sup> of March 1698 about 9 of the clock at night & being busied in making up his Acco<sup>ts</sup> of that day his supervisor & two Officers being present assisting him yo<sup>r</sup> Pet<sup>r</sup> was robbed of one bag of money told & sealed up, containing forty four pounds two shill<sup>es</sup> nine pence  $\frac{3}{4}$  w<sup>ch</sup> lay in the window And a Rogue put his hand through the Glass and took it out And yo<sup>r</sup> Pet<sup>r</sup> & his Officers made all possible pursuit & search after him yet they could not take him it being a very dark night.

"And yo<sup>r</sup> Pet<sup>r</sup> further craves leave to represent to your Lord<sup>shps</sup> that when the old hammerd money was by Law to be taken by weight yo<sup>r</sup> Pet<sup>r</sup> by taking small quantitys w<sup>ch</sup> he sent in large sumes to London was thereby a looser to the value of twenty pounds & upwards the truth of all which appears by yo<sup>r</sup> Pet<sup>rs</sup> affidavit hereunto annexed. Yo<sup>r</sup> Pet<sup>r</sup> therefore humbly prays yo<sup>r</sup> Lord<sup>shps</sup> will be pleased to grant your warrant for allowance of the said sume of 44. 2. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ . as also for the s<sup>d</sup> summe of twenty pounds. And yo<sup>r</sup> Pet<sup>r</sup> shall ever pray, &c."

This is followed by an affidavit to the same effect, but the result of the petition does not appear.



### Expenditure of the House of Commons, 1701.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. *Treasury Books, Anno 1701. Vol. 75.*

"Disbursed for the use of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> House of Commons by Sam<sup>l</sup> Powell Esq<sup>r</sup> Serjeant at Arms this Sessions of Parliament beginning the 6<sup>th</sup> of February 1700\* and ending 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1701.

March 10.	Paid for Old Coales	...	...	...	20	7	6
	paid for Candles	...	...	...	08	2	0
April 14.	paid for old Coales	...	...	...	22	15	6
	paid for Candles	...	...	...	10	14	0
June 24.	Paid for old Coales	...	...	...	17	18	0
	paid for Candles	...	...	...	08	14	0
	paid for Mopps Brooms Rubbers	}			04	6	6
	Sweets and Greens						
	Paid the Messengers for Serving pub-	}			33	05	0
	lic orders						

The Total is ... 126 2 6"

### Quarterly Notes on Archæological Progress and Development.

[These Notes are all original contributions to the "Reliquary," and are chiefly supplied through the kindness of the Hon. Secretaries or Editors of the leading county archæological societies.]

At the General Meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, on the 28th of October, Professor G. F. Browne showed a cast of a fragment of stone about 21 inches by 10, and 9 inches thick, with interlacing bands or serpents on its face and a considerable Runic inscription on one of its edges. A slight arcading on another edge showed that the stone had lain flat, presumably as a grave-cover, with the runes in two horizontal rows along the edge at one side. The runes in the upper row are 3½ inches high, those in the lower 2½ inches. It is impossible to say how much beyond the fracture the runes extended. They are very bold and deep, and Mr. Browne reads them as follows:

folcæarærdonbec...  
...biddathfotæthelmund...

The *ð* in the lower line appears to be a *w*, but shows clear signs of having been meant for *ð*; the *t* in the same line Mr. Browne takes to be cut in mistake for a very different rune, *r*. Taking one of the runic inscriptions on the sepulchral stones at Thornhill, near Dewsbury, as a guide (Gilsuith araerde ... becu ... gebiddath thaer saule), he read

Folcæarærdon becu ...  
...biddath fore Æthelmund (or Æthelmunde).

"The people erected a memorial ... Pray for Æthelmund." Dr. Skeat had informed him that *Folcæ* was not known as a plural of *Folc*; but Professor Stephens of Copenhagen thought that *æ* was very likely, being found among the numerous

\* That is, of course, 1700, or, as we should reckon it, 1701.

vowel terminations of neuter plurals in Old Northern English, *folco* occurring in the glosses in the Durham Ritual and the Gospel of St. Matthew. The stone was part of the building materials of a little church at Upton-in-Wirral, near Birkenhead, taken down in 1887. The church was built on that site in 1813, the materials used coming from the original church of Overchurch, which was blown down about that time. Overchurch is not far from West Kirby-in-Wirral, where there are several very curious sculptured stones of early type. The materials of the little church were purchased by Mr. T. Webster, of Leasowe Bank, near Birkenhead, and he found this stone among them. Mr. Browne had obtained from Mr. Webster permission to have a cast taken, which he might present to the Museum of Archaeology, and when the cast was taken Mr. Webster generously presented it to him, and another to the Dean of Chester, who accompanied him on his visit to the stone. The inscription had been previously read

folcwarardon bec....  
..widdeathfote a theamun...

and was supposed to commemorate *Folcwar*, who was honoured (*arodon*) by a memorial, having been death-struck (*death-fote*) by guile (*inwid*) in spite of oath (*athe*), and thus kept in mind (*amunan*).



Professor Browne also showed a fragment of a sculptured stone with an Ogam inscription, which had been lent to him by Dr. Alexander Laing, of Newburgh-on-Tay, for the purpose of having a cast made to be presented to the Museum of Archaeology. It is remarkable in having the Ogams cut with the greatest care and regularity on a broad band in high relief running along the centre of the stone, and the Ogams are tied. This makes it probable that the stone is comparatively late. The remains of raised ornament show that the stone has been sculptured with figures of horses, &c., of the bold type found on the best of the Pictish stones. In an Ogam inscription everything depends on the direction in which it is to be read, and the one complete hoof of a horse left on the stone fortunately helps to show the direction in this case. There are only three letters left. If the inscription was horizontal, they are *imn*; if vertical, they may be *imn* or *qmi*, probably the latter. The Ogam here read as *n* or *q* is inclined at an acute angle to the main stem and yet does not run through the central line, thus introducing a special difficulty and causing some uncertainty. The stone was found on one of the most interesting of the Pictish sites, in the church-yard at Abernethy. Mr. Browne showed outlined rubbings of the other of the Fifeshire Ogam inscriptions, which is also on a Pictish sculptured stone, and the Ogams at Newton and Aboyne, the latter reading *neahhla robbait ceanneff maggoi taluorrrh*, an inscription specially interesting from its having so many examples of the rare Ogam *h*. All of these are very much ruder than the Abernethy Ogams.



When St. Benet's Church was restored in 1873-74, a stone believed to be the old altar-slab was found in the floor of the chancel, in two halves, which were afterwards lost sight of. In the course of the present summer the organ was being moved, and in the floor beneath it a slab of Sussex marble was found, 34 in. by 30 in., with two early crosses pattee and a portion of a third cross, all flush with the surface and marked out by rude incisions, giving the effect of a cross in a circle. One of the crosses is in one corner, another near the other corner on the same side, and the portion of a cross is between the latter and the edge, where the stone seems to have been broken in two. Supposing that the rest of this cross was hidden by cement, Mr. Browne suggested as a possible explanation that the usual five crosses were in this case in unusual positions, being disposed in a straight line near the front of the slab, one in each corner, one in the middle, and the other two on either side the central cross and near it. But Professor Middleton had pointed out to him that the portion of a cross had apparently never been completed, so that it was probable that this was the end and not the front edge of the slab, and the unfinished cross had come too near the wall or the super-altar and had been replaced by one 6 in. further forward. Dr. Westcott had discovered that in the case of one of the crosses the spaces between the arms were inlaid with

something of a darker colour, of the character of cement. The other no doubt had been similarly treated. Mr. Browne believed that the form of the cross and the other indications were consistent with the idea that this may have been the original *mensa* of the altar in the Romanesque eastward *porticus*, or rectangular apse, of the church of St. Benedict when first built. He mentioned two examples he had found in Switzerland last year of an arrangement differing from that usually noticed in altar-slabs with crosses. At Romainmotier, a very large church, probably of the ninth century, where in 1537 the Bernese committed sacrilegious ravages, the images being burned and the altars *desroches*, so that the Prior Théodule de Ride died of chagrin, one of the old altar-slabs survived the process and is now used as a communion-table by the Swiss. It is 6 ft. long and nearly 3 ft. broad. The ancient crosses have been carefully erased by re-dressing the marble, except one in one corner and another which is central so far as the length of the stone is concerned but only 10½ inches from the edge. On the very ancient altar-slab at Coire, only two crosses are to be seen, one about the middle of each end, the other three being covered by the present large super-altar; an interesting evidence that the celebrant formerly faced westward and used only the eastward half of the altar. The five crosses in these cases were placed symmetrically at the corners and centre, not of the whole slab, but of the part actually used. Mr. Browne expressed some doubt whether the symbolism of the "five wounds" had anything to do with the original practice of cutting five crosses on altar-slabs. In the pontifical of Ecgbert, Archbishop of York in Bede's time, the bishop was to make a cross with his finger, dipped in the hallowed water, on the four *cornua* of the altar. He was then to pour oil on the altar, make a cross in the middle and at the four *cornua*, and proceed round the walls of the church making crosses with his thumb with the chrism. Whatever symbolism there was in the one case, there would seem to be in the other. And the surface of the altar thus crossed was not to remain visible. The relics were brought, a veil was stretched between the bishop and the people, he made a cross within the *confessio* and at the four corners, put into the *confessio* three portions of the consecrated Host, three pieces of incense, and the relics, and then the *tabula* was laid on the altar, and one cross was made with chrism upon the *tabula*. Thus there is no mention of five crosses, even in chrism, on the *tabula*, which is our "altar-slab." *Tabulae* were in early times frequently portable and quite small, and in accordance with the artistic spirit and practice of the time, they were in some cases naturally ornamented with a cross, dividing the field into four spaces; these spaces might naturally receive the ornament of a smaller cross. An examination of the portable altar found in St. Cuthbert's tomb at Durham (6 inches by 5½) made it clear that in that case the central cross, of the same character as the great cross on the page at the commencement of St. Matthew in the Lindisfarne Gospels, and as the crosses on some of the smallest of the Anglian and Irish sepulchral stones, could not be meant for one of five crosses representing the "five wounds." He thought the reason for placing the five crosses on the front half of the slab, instead of symmetrically on the slab as a whole, was perhaps that the crosses marked the points at which incense was burned; and that the crosses on altar-slabs generally were cognate with the dedication crosses on the walls of churches. Professor Middleton agreed in the opinion expressed of the early character of the stone and its crosses, and remarked that though inlaying was not unusual on altars in Italy, this was the only example that he knew in England.



Professor Middleton read some notes on the HOUSE OF THE VEYSY FAMILY, Cambridge. During the recent destruction of some buildings, at the corner of the Market and Petty Cury, remains were brought to light of some very beautiful domestic work of the early part of the sixteenth century. Enough remained to show that a large and very handsome house had occupied this angle. In the northern wall, which still exists, are four very elaborately carved mantel-pieces, two on the ground floor and two (over them) on the first floor. On the two lower mantel-pieces an interesting record is carved very delicately, in soft clunch, of the original owner and builder of the house. The mantel-piece on the left hand side has the Arms of Henry VIII., France and England quarterly, with lion and dragon supporters; and also the arms of the Grocers' Company of London, of

which the owner of the house was no doubt a member. The Grocers' Arms are *argent*, a chevron *gules* between nine cloves *sable*, with supporters, two griffins per fess *gules* and *or*. On this mantel-piece and the other one on the ground floor are carved the names, initials and monograms of various members of this evidently wealthy family of merchant-grocers, namely K., J., A., and H. Veysy—the most prominent being the name of K(atherine) Veysy. This family, judging from the size and beauty of their house, must have been one of the most important and wealthiest among the burgesses of Cambridge. In general design these mantel-pieces are of the usual Perpendicular type: their carving is exceptionally elaborate and minute in detail, worked with almost gem-like delicacy. In point of style they mark the transition from pure Gothic to Renaissance forms, which took place in England during the early years of the sixteenth century. The mantel-piece with the shields of arms has a richly-designed frieze with a conventional pattern of floriated scroll-work, showing a strong Italian influence like the chapel at the east end of the south choir aisle of Ely Cathedral, which was built by Bishop West soon after the year 1515; probably about the same date as the Veysys' house. The others are purely Gothic in style, with the characteristic ornaments and details of the previous (the 15th) century. The carving of the cresting or "brattishing" over the mantels, the *palerae*, and the letters, are all of exceptional delicacy and beauty. One lower and one upper mantel-piece have been enriched with a band of very graceful tracery in square panels. None of the four have any projecting shelf, but are built flush with the face of the chimney-breast. On the outside, the wall in which these mantel-pieces stand is visible from a narrow alley. It is a very beautiful example of medieval brick-work, with three two-light Gothic windows of clunch, still fairly well preserved, though blocked up by modern brick-work. The upper part of the two chimney-breasts projects about 9 inches, to give room for the lower flues to pass behind the upper mantel-pieces. This projection is supported in both cases on a row of little Gothic machicolations with cusped arches, moulded in terra-cotta, springing from moulded corbels, very graceful in effect. As far as can be made out of the general plan of this noble specimen of domestic architecture, the house had a frontage both on the Market and the Petty Cury. The two lower mantel-pieces belong to one large hall, which upstairs was divided by an oak partition into two rooms. The existing brick wall formed the north side of this hall; its southern side, which was built of oak, faced on to a small internal court. Some other handsome mantel pieces which are now destroyed belonged to the rooms in the southern wing, which had its frontage on the Petty Cury. The moldings of the great oak floor-beams and joists are very elaborate and well designed. The whole of these interesting remains are a very valuable piece of evidence with regard to the municipal life of Cambridge in medieval times, and it is sincerely to be wished that these beautiful mantel-pieces may be preserved *in situ* for the benefit of future students of Cambridge history. If torn from their place and deposited in a museum, the greater part of their value and interest would be lost; and it would be far better that they should be for the present covered up from sight, rather than that their great value as documents of the past should be destroyed by their removal from the house of the Veysys. Mr. J. Willis Clark, in proposing a vote of thanks to Professor Middleton, quoted the contemporary fire-place, which had been recently brought to light in the Master's Lodge at Christ's College.



At the general meeting of the same Society on the 18th of November, the University Librarian made some remarks on a unique fragment of a book printed at Cambridge early in the sixteenth century, and Professor Middleton commented upon a fragment of an alabaster re-table from Milton. During the fifteenth century, a great many churches in various parts of England seem to have purchased for one or more of their altars a re-table made of the beautiful white Derbyshire alabaster, which is now very scarce and only attainable in very small pieces. A considerable number of these re-tables in a more or less fragmentary state still exist, and they form very common items in ecclesiastical inventories of the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth centuries, under various names, such as "alabaster tables, tabuls or tabylls," "*tabulae de alabastro*," "tablements," "re-tables," and "alabaster tabernacles with images." From

their great uniformity of style it is evident that in most cases they have been produced by one school of carvers; and a large number have clearly come out of the same workshop. This strong uniformity of design is to be seen, not only in the style of the faces and the lines of the drapery, but also in the minuter details, such as the methods of distinguishing each saint by his special symbol. In general design these re-tables seem usually to have consisted of a large central figure, such as that of our Lady and Child in the Whittlesford example; with, at the sides, single figures of saints of a medium size, placed between reliefs of subjects with figures very minute in scale. The relief is usually very high (*alto-relievo*), in many cases the figures are so much undercut as to be almost "in the round" or detached from the ground. The fragment exhibited was that of an angel supporting a standing figure of the Virgin in a *vesica*-shaped aureole (*mandorla*). Part of this aureole with gilded rays and a bit of the brilliant blue robe of the Virgin is all that remains of the principal figure in the panel. The colouring on this fragment, which is said to have come from *Milton Church*, is exceptionally well preserved, especially the flower-sown sward on which the angel stands, and the crimson of the angel's wing. The gold leaf on the hair and the borders of the drapery is also very brilliant, owing to the extreme purity of the gold. Other fragments from Milton, evidently parts of the same re-table, are preserved in the Archaeological Museum, and were exhibited by the kindness of the Baron von Hügel. These fragments (like those of the Whittlesford re-table) were fastened to their places by small loops of copper wire, fixed in the back of each slab of alabaster by melted lead. In some cases these re-tables were framed in elaborately moulded wood-work, gilt and painted like the alabaster; they were frequently fitted with two wooden doors, thus forming a *trptych*, which during Lent could be closed, in accordance with the canon which required all pictures, reliefs, or statues of saints to be concealed from view throughout the whole of Lent. When there were no doors, this was done by coverings of linen or silk, on which symbols of the Passion were sometimes painted. "Steyned clothes for Lent," as these were called, are very common items in old church inventories. In wealthy churches each important image had its own set of "steyned clothes;" the most important of all being that which was used to cover the great *Rood* on the choir-screen.

A communication by Mr. E. Hailstone was read upon some alabaster fragments (which probably once belonged to an altar-piece) that had been found imbedded in the walls of Whittlesford Church during the restoration in 1876: the fragments were exhibited by the kindness of Archdeacon Glover, the present vicar, and were—in Mr. Hailstone's view—connected with the episcopate of Thomas de Arundel, who was consecrated in 1374.



THE KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S new chief curator, Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., has re-arranged the Society's collection of Roman and Saxon Antiquities, in its rooms at Maidstone Museum. Members who attended the monthly meetings on the last Thursdays in October and November, were surprised at the admirable results of his labours. He has mounted and displayed a large number of things which have hitherto been overlooked. Mr. Payne was appointed Honorary Secretary in July last (at the request of Canon Scott Robertson, who had been both secretary and editor for 18 years); and the Council, in September, appointed him chief curator also. They were urged to do this by Canon Scott Robertson, and the result is highly satisfactory. Monthly meetings are now held at the society's rooms in Maidstone Museum, on the last Thursday in each month.



In Canterbury Cathedral, Canon Francis Holland is restoring the well-known chapel of SS. PETER AND PAUL, commonly called St. Anselm's Chapel, on the south side of the south aisle of the choir. It is a beautiful Norman chapel, with Archbishop Meopham's tomb on its north side, and on its south a celebrated window of the Decorated period, of which the date and cost of erection are recorded in the archives of the old Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury. This window was inserted in 1336, at a cost of £42 17s. 2d. St. Anselm's Chapel had cracks in its vaulted roof, and in the walls of its eastern apse. Canon Francis

Holland has caused the whole of the masonry to be patiently and thoroughly repaired. He is now preparing stained glass for all the windows; and also an altar-piece or reredos for which Mr. Pearson (his architect) has furnished a design. The work, which at first seemed likely to be completed in a few months, has already occupied more than a year, and will not be completed for some time to come. When all is finished, the chapel will be very useful for small congregations, such as assemble for early administrations of the Holy Communion.



The 18th volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* is nearly ready. It will contain plates of the recently discovered foundations of the original Saxon Cathedral at Rochester, at the extreme west end of the present cathedral's nave. The Saxon church stood further west than the Norman church, of which the existing nave formed part. Discoveries made in Canterbury Cathedral are also fully illustrated in this 18th volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*. The general index to all the 18 volumes of *Archæologia Cantiana* is now fairly in progress.



The SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY has shown some signs of revival. A new Secretary has been appointed, and a better one could hardly have been found than Mr. Mill Stephenson; he at once set to work and issued the volume that was three years overdue, and we now hear that another volume may be expected this month. For a society that had become moribund this is satisfactory, and we anticipate much valuable and energetic work under Mr. Stephenson's guidance. The new Librarian at Wandsworth, Mr. Cecil Davis, is a most valuable recruit to the ranks of Surrey workers. Not content with his own work in the Library in which he has already achieved much success, he is now, we understand, hard at work on the parish registers of Wandsworth, gathering notes on the tokens of the town, and he is also writing two papers on the old houses and other antiquities of the place.

A discovery has been made in the town of Guildford, Surrey, that is a source of bewilderment to the good people of that town. A number (about 50) of pieces of porcelain have been found in the High Street, 2½ inches long, thicker at the ends, and particularly well made. They are supposed to have some connection with the ancient wool industry of the town, but no one is at present able to explain their use.

We trust we are not correct in learning that the mural decorations in the Church of St. Mary at Guildford, have been, through the carelessness of the Wardens, covered by whitewash. We fear our information is only too true as to some of these most valuable paintings, and we hope the rector will at once see to the removal of such damage to his beautiful church.



Two of the finest church towers of the West of England have recently been undergoing restoration, ST. MICHAEL'S, DUNDY, and ST. MARY'S, THORNBURY, both near Bristol. In both cases the beautiful open-work parapets and corner pinnacles, somewhat resembling those of the central tower of Gloucester Cathedral, had become very unsafe and were in danger of falling, their ruin having been caused chiefly through injudicious repairs during the past two centuries. The iron bars by which they had been "strengthened" had, by being soldered into the stonework, caused expansion and contraction, and thus made huge rents and fissures. Much of the upper part of both towers has had to be rebuilt, but in many cases the old stonework has been replaced. There is a good engraving of Dundy tower in Godwin and Hines' *Antiquities of Bristol*, Plate VI., and a smaller one in Barr's *Anglican Church Architecture*, p. 41. Both towers were erected late in the fifteenth century.



We regret to hear that one of the most picturesque old houses in Somerset, the GEORGE INN, NORTON-ST.-PHILIP, near Bath, a building of the fifteenth century, is in danger of destruction, having recently been purchased by a firm of brewers, who propose to pull it down, and to erect a large public-house on the site. It is to be hoped that lovers of the picturesque will exert themselves, and endeavour to prevent this proposed destruction of a fine old English inn.



An interesting discovery has recently been made on the site of the Abbey Church at Kenilworth, lately included in the parish graveyard. While digging a grave near the west end of the nave, there was found lying on the tiled floor a boat-shaped pig of lead, 4 feet  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, 1 foot  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep. It is pointed at both ends and is stamped in four places on the top, with a shield bearing an arrow encircled by a royal crown, probably an early and perhaps unique example of the "broad arrow" mark. Along one-half of the length are incised ten complete circles, a semi-circle, and a quarter-circle, which have been supposed to represent the weight, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt.; the actual weight has not been ascertained. There can be no doubt that the pig forms one of the "fodders" or half-fodders into which the lead roof covering of the church was cast for convenience of carriage at the Suppression, and that it was overlooked and left behind by the spoilers.



All who are interested in the Roman antiquities of Britain will be glad to hear that a plan for the complete and systematic excavation of the whole of the site of SILCHESTER has been drawn up by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. G. E. Fox, and will shortly be submitted to the Society of Antiquaries, under whose direction the work will be carried out. The noble owner, the Duke of Wellington, has already given his consent to the scheme, and General Pitt Rivers, Dr. John Evans (President of the Society of Antiquaries), Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum, V.P.S.A., Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A., and other well-known antiquaries have promised their support.



The ex-Mayor of Reading, Mr. G. W. Palmer, has very generously offered to print the municipal records of that town. Few towns possess such rich treasures of historical documents as the ancient borough of Reading. Mr. Palmer's liberality will no doubt bring to light a vast amount of historical information which has never been revealed before. The work of editing the three volumes, which will contain the Corporation documents, has been entrusted to the able hands of the Rev. J. M. Guilding, Librarian of the BERKS. ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.



Preliminary arrangements have been made for a systematic Inventory of Church Plate in the County of Berks. Mr. A. J. Dasent and the Rev. E. R. Gardiner have undertaken this important work, and a paper of directions has been prepared by the BERKS. ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY on the subject. This paper will be sent to the incumbents of Berkshire parishes. We wish Messrs. Dasent and Gardiner every success in their work.



At the summer excursion of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION to Whitby, the Rev. Dr. J. C. Atkinson, who presided at the luncheon, spoke very strongly on the desirability of a more systematic study of ancient place-names. This is a very important subject. We should be afraid of suggesting the formation of a "Place-name Society;" we have too much scattered labour in various small associations as it is, but we hope that some fruit may come of Dr. Atkinson's suggestion, for its importance can scarcely be exaggerated. With regard to the Yorkshire society's excursions we would endorse a remark that we have frequently heard, to the effect that the luncheons provided are on too large and costly a scale.



We are sorry to learn that the extremely interesting little church of Eryholme, near Darlington, has suffered archaeologically and artistically in a very lamentable manner under the influence of a drastic "restoration." We give every credit to those who have unintentionally done the mischief, for their desire to make the House of God more fit for His worship. When will clergy learn that this does not necessarily mean scraping stones and walls, pulling down screens, or renewing stonework, and making an ancient church look as if it were only recently erected?



The 11th annual meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on Tuesday, Oct. 15th; Mr. T. T. Empsall, president, in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. The report was read by the honorary corresponding secretary, Mr. J. A. Clapham, which stated that the society was in a flourishing condition, having nearly 200 members, and a balance in hand of £57 2s. 6d., besides large quantities of the "Bradford Antiquary," the publication of the association. The excursions, six in number, had all been very successful. The treasurer's account was read by Mr. Wm. Glossop. The report and balance sheet were adopted. Mr. John Sowden moved and carried an unanimous vote of thanks to the Council for their services, and to the contributors of the papers. The next feature of the evening's proceedings was a presentation made to Mr. J. A. Clapham, by the Council, on behalf of the society, in appreciation of his labours, and especially relative to the organization of the excursions.



The programme of the Society for 1890 includes, on Feb. 14th, a paper by Mr. John Lister, M.A., on "The Pilgrimage of Grace and its Local Adherents," and the excursions include visits to Hellifield Peel in May; to Collingham and Bardsey churches, and to Holker Hall and Cartmell, in June; to Aldborough and Boroughbridge in July, when Mr. Alex. D. H. Leadman, F.S.A., will act as *cicerone*; to Whitby Abbey on Bank Holiday in August; and in September to Woodsome and Almondbury. We mention all these in order to show what may be done if societies were a little more active.



Many of the readers of *The Reliquary*, we have no doubt, followed the correspondence during the autumn in the columns of *The Standard* on the removal and the loss of old brasses from our churches. *The Standard* deserves the thanks of all antiquaries for opening its columns during the "dull season" to the discussion of this important subject, instead of following the custom of some of its contemporaries in endeavouring to start some morbid or exciting topic. We did not observe, however, in the letters which appeared, any reference to the strange disappearance of Bishop Isaac Barrow's brass from St. Asaph Cathedral Church. It bore an important inscription, which is said to have been his own composition: "O vos transeuntes in domum DOMINI domum orationis, orate pro conservo vestro ut inveniat misericordiam in die DOMINI." Some forty years ago, the legality of Prayer for the Dead in the Church of England was brought before the Court of Arches; and the story is, that this brass was then unscrewed and taken to London, and produced in court, and that it was never returned to St. Asaph. Where is it now?



We understand that Mr. R. C. Hope intends to publish his work on the *Goldsmiths of England* very shortly, and that it will probably be ready by February or March. Besides the lists of the Goldsmiths which have appeared in our pages, the book will contain much original matter, relating to the various local Goldsmiths' companies, with in many cases, copies of their ordinances in full.

## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

GLEANINGS FROM OLD ST. PAUL'S. By W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D., F.S.A. *Elliot Stock*. Demy 8vo., pp. xii., 307. Price 7s. 6d.—It is fairly safe to assume, that any book on "Pawles" from the pen of Dr. Sparrow Simpson will be a work carefully executed, and of interest and value. The volume before us in no sense disappoints the expectation, it is full of interesting and valuable matter, and is moreover written in a very readable style. All roads of old led to Rome, and so in England now, it may be said that they all lead to London, the heart of London

is the city, and its true focus the cathedral church of St. Paul. Irreparable as is the loss of that splendid minster, which in medieval times raised its spire higher than any in the land, and whose area covered more than three acres of ground; yet we are in a very great measure compensated for its loss, by the magnificent building which the genius of Wren has given to us; its soft grey dome rising above the strife and turmoil of the throng below, and bearing aloft, above the mightiest city Christendom has known, the golden symbol of the true faith. Dr. Sparrow Simpson, in the book before us, speaks as cordially of the one building as of the other, and our only complaint regarding the book is the title, for much of its contents relates not to Old St. Paul's, but to the present church.

In the first chapter we are introduced to the College of the Minor Canons, and a very valuable and pleasant chapter it is to read; the author points out with much appreciation and emphasis the simple, honest, and religious character of the clergy, who before the Reformation formed the college, and whose voluntary rules of conduct are quoted in evidence. This chapter is, perhaps, one of the most important in the book, and it makes us wish that the author would undertake a further and separate history of the corporation of which he is a member. Similar minor corporations exist in each of the cathedral churches of the old, or secular foundation, but in no case, that we are aware of, has a history been attempted of them. A year or two ago the existence of these minor bodies was seriously threatened by a Bill, introduced into Parliament by the Bishop of Carlisle. Fortunately other objections were raised against the Bill, and it was withdrawn, but we feel far from sure that the position of these very ancient corporations is safe from future assault. That at St. Paul's has suffered materially by a recent Act of Parliament, which reduced its numbers by one half, but still left it a body corporate. The bill we speak of, threatened to dissolve all these corporations, and to place their members in the position of servants to the Capitular bodies. We trust such a mistake will never be made. Dr. Sparrow Simpson seems to hint that he may perhaps undertake a full history of this interesting body. We trust that he will do so. No one, it may be safely said, could do it better.

In Chapter II. Dr. Simpson discusses the Library and deplures, as well he may, the loss of all its old books, and discusses his own plan, as Librarian, for making it specially valuable in tracts and sermons relating to St. Paul's. In Chapter III. we have a paper, originally printed in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, on the thirteenth century tonsure plate used in St. Paul's Cathedral, and which is preserved at the British Museum. This is a very interesting chapter, but we cannot do more than refer to it.

In the succeeding chapter we have brought before us what little is known of the stained windows in Old St. Paul's. In Chapter V. Mr. Shawler (a verger of the church) comes into requisition, and gives us some interesting entries from his diary during the early part of the seventeenth century. He must have been a man of far better education and culture, than some others of his class. In Chapter VI. we have interesting information given as to the plays acted by the "children of Pawles." In Chapter VII. Dr. Simpson gives reproductions of some early drawings of Old St. Paul's, and very interesting they are. Chapter VIII. tells of unhallowed associations connected with the western part of the churchyard:—lotteries, and gruesome executions of men whose only fault often was that they were not Protestants. The four succeeding chapters are devoted to an exceedingly interesting, and valuable history of the music, and musicians connected with St. Paul's. To many persons this will be the most interesting and readable part of the volume. We cannot enter very fully into the subject here, but it is evident that Dr. Sparrow Simpson's double character of antiquary and musician helps him to throw much force into these four chapters. It will be a surprise to many persons to learn, that the organist is not a statutable officer in the secular cathedral churches; especially as every possible office seems provided for by the careful foresight of those, who originally drew up the statutes which, with local variations, rule those churches. In the early days, however, from which the cathedral bodies of the old foundation date, organs were not such important accessories of divine worship as they soon afterwards became. Bishop Elphege, indeed, erected an organ at Winchester, in the tenth century, which had no less than twenty-six bellows, and took seventy strong men to blow; but this must indeed have been a wonder of the age, and the "positive" organs were not till

long after, as a rule, the large and important instruments which later times developed. Hence a special officer to play the organ was not then thought of. Dr. Simpson quotes from the *Old Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal*, edited by Dr. Rimbault, the following quaint and curious order respecting the playing of the organ in the Earl of Northumberland's Chapel :—

"The Orduryng for Keapyng Weikly of the Orgayns oon after an outhar se the namys of them hereafter followethe weikely :

"The Maister of the Childer yf he be a Player, the Fyrst Weke.

"A Countertenor that is a Player, the ij<sup>de</sup> Weke.

"A Tenor that is a Player, the thirde Weike.

"A Bass that is a Player, the iiij<sup>th</sup> Weike.

"And every Man that's a Player to kepe his cours Weikely."

In this manner, no doubt, the difficulty of the absence of a proper officer was surmounted. On p. 162 Dr. Simpson refers to a wonderful survival of the old medieval organ as regards its key board, somewhere in Civita Vecchia, in Malta. Unfortunately he has failed to identify it; but it would be well worth a good hunt if it could be unearthed, for we should imagine that it is hardly likely there can remain anywhere a second like it, with keys as broad as the hand. To pass on, Dr. Simpson prints a very fine chant, on p. 240, by John Jones, Organist of St. Paul's, which arrested Haydn's attention, and took his fancy, when he heard it sung at the Annual Meeting of the Charity Children in 1789. He also gives Haydn's version of the chant as he noted it in his diary. It is a very fine chant, although Dr. Simpson seems to speak rather slightly of it on p. 239, and attributes Haydn's admiration of it to "the fresh voices of the children and the touching scene." A little further, pp. 244-246, we are treated to the music set to the *Veni Creator* by Thomas Attwood. Of this Dr. Simpson speaks with full enthusiasm, and we have no wish to dispute what he says, for the music merits it all, but Dr. Simpson alludes to a personally "touching scene" on one occasion when he heard it sung, and wicked critics may be heard to whisper, that perhaps that is the reason he is so enraptured with it. We would not say so ourselves, for the music is exceedingly appropriate to the words, and breathes fully that religious feeling which so impresses our author, but his depreciation of poor Mr. Jones's chant does not strike us as quite fair, in the attempt to discount Haydn's praise of it, on the score of his hearing it during a touching scene. The four chapters on the music of St. Paul's are followed by two more, and an Appendix; these three latter contain what may be termed various "odds and ends." They are well worth publishing, and Dr. Simpson has done wisely to give them. The book is capitally printed, and elegantly finished, as Mr. Stock's books always are. We can cordially recommend the book, and we will conclude by expressing a double hope, that Dr. Simpson will fulfil his idea, hinted in the preface, of producing another similar volume; and also, that he will be induced to tackle the more serious task of writing a history of the College of the Minor Canons. Would that all "city parsons" would pursue similar "Recreations!" (preface p. vi.) Were this so, our stock of knowledge would be largely increased.



SIXTY FOLK-TALES FROM EXCLUSIVELY SLAVONIC SOURCES. Translated with brief introductions and notes. By A. H. Wratislaw, M.A. Cloth, crown 8vo., pp. xii., 315. *Elliot Stock*. Price 7s. 6d.—This book is very well done indeed, the translated stories read so easily and naturally that, but for the local colouring they contain, they might have been originally written in English. No higher praise can be bestowed on a translation than this, and Mr. Wratislaw thoroughly deserves it. Comparative Mythology is, as a science, still in its infancy, but to the many who are interested in it, and in the study of Folk Lore, Mr. Wratislaw's selection of these Slavonic tales will be extremely welcome. Many of them are old friends with variations. To each set of stories Mr. Wratislaw has prefixed a short explanatory note, and in many cases another short note is added to a story, drawing attention to it, as a variant of a similar story in some other language, and so forth. The stories are divided under three great heads—the first is that of Western Slavonian, which includes Bohemian, Moravian, Hungarian-Slovenish, Upper and Lower Lusatian, Kashubian, and Polish stories. The second heading is that of

Eastern Slavonian, where we have White Russian, Gallician, South Russian, and Great Russian stories. The third division of South Slavonian comprises Bulgarian, Serbian, Croatian and Illyrian-Slovenish stories. This list shows what a number of "Folk-Tales" the volume contains. Many of them are exceedingly attractive stories; and we rather suspect that Mr. Wratislaw's book will be more read for the attraction of the stories it tells, than for the higher reason of a study of Folk-lore, or Comparative Mythology. We are afraid Mr. Wratislaw will not exactly thank us for saying so, but it ought to be a very popular book, particularly so with young people. Perhaps if other books for study were as full of nice things as this is, the world at large would be tempted to become more learned than it is.



A HISTORY OF WARWICKSHIRE. By Sam: Timmins, F.S.A. *Elliot Stock*, pp. 300. Demy 8vo., cloth 7s. 6d.—To write the history of a county is no light undertaking. Such a work may be of two kinds. It may either take the form of an exhaustive history filling large folios, for this little less than a long life-time of labour is requisite, besides a special aptitude for the task, and a due faculty for weighing facts and estimating them at their proportionate value. Few there are, or have ever been, who could bring such a work to a satisfactory end. Or the history of a county may take another legitimate form, and that is, it may be a small, handy, readable volume, which gives us a general survey, without concerning itself with an elaboration of detail. Such a book it is, we imagine, that Mr. Elliot Stock projected in his mind's eye, for each of our English counties, in the series of which the Warwickshire volume before us is an example. Such a work as this needs, likewise, no small amount of special fitness on the part of the writer, if it is to be satisfactorily executed. The writer must be a general "all-round" man; he must be very accurate, be able to write in an easy readable style, and above all, he must possess that rare faculty of being a good cataloguer, able to arrange all his facts clearly, not say more than is needed, yet omit nothing essential. At the same time he must have all in proper order. There are not many who are really competent for such a difficult task, and hence it is, that the volumes of this series have not been quite the success that was expected of them. The Warwickshire volume is a long way from being the least satisfactory of the series. Mr. Timmins has on the whole done his work well. Yet there are decided blemishes, and to a considerable extent they are composed of tiresome little inexactnesses, which keep occurring as one turns over the pages, and they suggest, unfortunately, to anyone who is not very well up in the topographical history of the County of Warwick, that in greater matters there may also be a lack of trustworthiness. We will indicate the sort of thing we mean. On page 8 Sir William Dugdale is referred to as "King *at arms*." On page 25 we have a paragraph beginning "The two *cities* Warwick and Coventry." Mr. Timmins must surely know that Warwick is not, and never was a "city"; for later on, towards the end of the volume, he alludes to Coventry and Birmingham as the only "*cities*" in the county. The ancient rule for centuries in Western Europe, whereby a "city" has meant a town which is the see of a Bishop, having been, very unfortunately we think, broken through quite recently, and by Royal Charter the title of "City" given to the vast manufacturing town of Birmingham—we are not sure that we have not already heard sneers levelled at the "Brummagen city"; the opportunity is perhaps too tempting. To return, however, to Mr. Timmins; on another page we have the late vicar of Rugby, the Rev. John Moultrie—(a minor poet of no mean order) confused, in name at any rate, with his son. Again on p. 201 Mr. William Murdoch, the scientific engineer, to whom we owe, among other things, the lighting our streets with gas, has his name spelt with a final k, although on a previous page it is correctly spelt with an h. These "slips," to call them by no stronger word, are annoying in themselves, and lead one to distrust Mr. Timmins in greater matters. An examination of the book, however, reveals many excellencies, and it contains on the whole a very fair general history of the county. This is the fifth volume of this series, which was well conceived by the energetic publisher, whose name is so well known for his speciality in this sort of publication. We will express a hope that all the volumes of the series will, in some form or other, come to a second edition, and that then the blemishes, which seem inseparable from works of this sort at the outset, will be carefully amended. We have

said but little of the contents of the volume. An enumeration of the title of the various chapters will indicate the character of the contents. Chapter I. gives us the general History of the County, which is followed in Chapter II. by an account of its legends. Chapter III. is a very good one on Topography, and IV., V., VI. and VII. are on Physiology and Geology, Zoology and Botany, Archæology and Biography respectively. These with Chapter VIII. on Folk Lore and Dialect, are we think the stronger part of Mr. Timmins' work. \*The Biographical portion is, however, far too diffuse as regards persons recently deceased, like the late Mr. M. H. Bloxham, whose career reads uncomfortably as if it were a newspaper cutting, transferred by the paste brush and scissors process into Mr. Timmins' pages. On the whole, however, the book is a good one, and it is a book, in spite of its minor blemishes, which will no doubt retain an amount of permanent value.



HOW TO CATALOGUE A LIBRARY: By Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. Foolscap 8vo., pp. xii. 267. *Elliot Stock*. Price 4s. 6d.—This is a volume of the "Book Lover's Library" series, and in it Mr. Wheatley discusses the various questions bearing on the subject. It is, of course, a work which appeals not to the multitude, but to the few; for of those who are "Book Lovers," it is far from all who have to undertake the labour of making a catalogue of books, or of a library. In the introduction (Chapter I.) Mr. Wheatley discusses the subject of cataloguing generally. In Chapter II., which is entitled "The Battle of the Rules," we have brought before us in review the controversies, which arose concerning the cataloguing of the British Museum Library, and subsequently. To Sir A. Panizzi Mr. Wheatley assigns the credit for the principles, now generally recognised by authorities, as the true ground on which to proceed. In Chapter III. we have the question of "Print *versus* Manuscript," but this is a difficulty which can only arise in large libraries. Chapter IV. is on "How to treat a Title page." The difficulties are fully discussed, and sound rules are given for avoiding the many pitfalls which beset the cataloguer. Chapter V. is on "References and Cross References," and cognate matters. Chapter VI., "On Arrangement," tells us how to deal with Titles under an Author's name, Transactions of Societies, Magazines, etc., and useful hints are given. Chapter VII. is a short chapter on "Manuscripts," and it is followed in Chapter VIII. by what will be to most of our readers, who may purchase the book, the most useful chapter of all. It is entitled, "Rules for a Small Library." We have studied them very carefully, and they appear to contain sound sense and very good advice, on a subject which may be of practical importance and interest to many, to whom much of the other part of the work can only speak as regards the labours of others. Every possessor of even a very small library, if he is worthy of possessing it at all, ought to know something of the history of his books, and have some method for their arrangement on his shelves. Let him procure Mr. Wheatley's book, study this chapter, and follow its directions, and we will undertake to say that he will gain a great deal from cataloguing his books methodically, and will learn to appreciate them far more than before. In an Appendix, Mr. Wheatley gives a list of Latin names of places, mainly taken, as he himself acknowledges, from the late Archdeacon Cotton's work, *A Typographical Gazetteer*. This list might, we think, be considerably enlarged in another edition, and a second list of foreign names which have a different face in English would be useful: "s'Gravenhage," for instance, looks very different to "The Hague." "Hertogensbosch" does not immediately suggest the town we usually call by its French name of "Bois-le-Duc," nor does "Keulen" at once imply "Cologne," nor "Kjöbenhavn" "Copenhagen," and so forth. Such a list would be useful and handy to many, who have to deal with modern foreign books.



THE REGISTERS OF INGLEBY GREENHOW, YORKSHIRE. Edited by the Rev. John Hawell, M.A., Vicar. *Canterbury, Cross and Jackman*. Large 8vo., pp. xlviii. and 152. Price 10s. 6d.—These are the earlier registers of a little Cleveland village, which date from 1535. Mr. Hawell has prefixed to them an introduction bearing on the geology and history of the parish, and there are two platinotype

photographs of the Norman arcade in the nave of the church. We wish these photographs had been rather clearer, for the capitals of the pillars present some curious features, in the sculpture of certain animals, and these do not come out distinctly in the photographs. The Register of a little country parish can scarcely have a wide range of interest for outside readers, although locally it may present many features of considerable importance. We think Mr. Hawell would have done well, had he printed the Registers *verbatim*; the constant occurrence of quotations in inverted commas is irritating, besides which, one great value of carefully printed copies of old Registers is, that if the originals are lost, copies of them are thus safely preserved. We note with much interest and thankfulness Mr. Hawell's appreciation of the painting of Moses and Aaron on either side of the altar in his church. Few such paintings, probably, have been spared, for nothing enraged the church restorer of a few years ago, more than these once fairly common pictures. Those at Ingleby Greenhow are undoubtedly of some considerable merit, but it is not often that we come across an energetic young parish priest, (Mr. Hawell tells us, p. xxxvi., that he was only 24 when appointed a few years ago to the living), who can sufficiently appreciate such adornments of his church, as to be found to speak quite enthusiastically of them. We hope these paintings will long continue to adorn the east wall of Ingleby Greenhow Church. The general and indiscriminate raid which was made upon Moses and Aaron, throughout the country churches of our land is much to be lamented. Even if badly executed, they might have been preserved in some other part of the church, instead of being chopped up into sticks, for use in lighting the vestry fire.



ILLUSTRERET NORGES HISTORIE AF O. A. OVERLAND. *Kristiania*, at the Office of the "Folkeblad."—This is a popular history of Norway, which is being issued in monthly numbers, at the price of 60 öre, or about 6½d. a number. It can, we believe, be subscribed for through Mr. Thomas Bennett, of Christiania, or obtained from Herre Christian Floors, at Bergen, or from other Norwegian publishers and booksellers. Already some sixty numbers have been issued, and we desire to call attention to it, not so much on account of the letterpress portion, which is not the strong part of the work, but because of the many excellent woodcuts of Norwegian antiquities which are liberally distributed through its pages. These illustrations are of very great excellence, of wide range, and reflect great credit on the Christiania firm which produces them. We have ourselves subscribed for the work on account of them, and those of our readers who are interested in Scandinavian antiquities, (more especially those of the middle ages), may be grateful to us for calling attention to the book.



A LIST OF PARISH CHURCHES RETAINING SPECIAL MEDIEVAL FEATURES, GLASS, VESTMENTS, PLATE, ETC. Compiled by H. Littlehales. pp. 43. *Rivingtons*. Price 1s.—We wish we could speak well of this little venture, but truth compels us to say that we cannot. Mr. Littlehales has not taken sufficient pains with his work. For example, he gives a list of pieces of medieval church plate, for which he acknowledges his indebtedness to an article in the *Archæological Journal*, but had he taken pains to inquire, and had he consulted various antiquarian publications, such as the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, or those of the *St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, he would have discovered that at least half-a-dozen other chalices, and as many patens, have come to light since the list appeared in the *Archæological Journal*. Again, had he verified his facts he would have discovered that the chalice which he assigns, (probably on the erroneous authority of Mr. Murray's *Guide to Devon*), to the parish of Ipplepen, in Devonshire, is not a chalice at all, but a fine secular standing cup of, we believe, the middle of the seventeenth century. Again, in the county of Norfolk we find the entry "Wormegay—Thatched," which means, we presume, that that church has a thatched roof. We have not included it in our list printed on another page, although we daresay we ought to have done so. We cite it, however, as an example of Mr. Littlehales' lack of pains. Our own list is mainly derived from consulting the pages of the last edition of Kelly's *Post Office Directory*. Had Mr. Littlehales done this, Wormegay would not have appeared in his book, as the



very curious instance of a solitary church in England with a thatched roof. We have pointed out this failure in Mr. Littlehales' method of work, from no feeling of unkindness, but because he seems to wish to produce a fresh edition, and we hope by pointing out plainly where he has failed, he may be led to take pains, so that another edition may be a book of value for reference. Such a book as this, carefully done, and with some sort of classification of items, and alphabetically arranged names of parishes, (not the jumble we find, for instance, in Norfolk), would no doubt form a very useful appendix to that excellent work, the late Mr. Godwin's *English Archaeologist's Handbook*. We hope Mr. Littlehales will do better in future, for the idea of his book is good, and his intentions are excellent, but like many others in this hurrying age, he has not taken sufficient trouble before rushing into print. Let him take trouble in the matter, and then for his next edition, he will receive the grateful thanks of such antiquaries as are interested in ecclesiastical archaeology.



ENGLISH HISTORY BY CONTEMPORARY WRITERS: ENGLAND UNDER CHARLES II. Arranged and Edited by W. F. Taylor. 16mo., cloth, pp. 180. *David Nutt*. Price 1s.—This forms one of the Series edited under the general supervision of Mr. F. York Powell. It is unnecessary to commend to readers of *The Reliquary*, the idea of bringing people into touch with the daily life of the times themselves, as described by living writers of those times. Any magazine devoted to archaeology must have a large number of its readers, who are themselves frequently engaged in consulting original documents, in order to obtain information as to some items of historical interest. Popular English history has suffered, very seriously we think, from the eloquent partisanship of modern historians such as Hallam, Macaulay, and Froude. These little books, then, will be useful, if they do no more than cultivate in people a taste for original research, and a distrust for accepting historical statements on the mere second-hand authority of some brilliant writer. The book before us seems well done; Mr. Taylor has evidently taken great pains with it. Of course a small book like this, treating of the events between 1660-1678 must seem somewhat "scrappy." The portraits are curious looking things, although not without a certain weird attractiveness. They look as if they had been reproduced by a magnifying lens from smaller contemporary engravings. Perhaps they have been. Anyhow, looking at her portrait, opposite page 88, one is inclined to wonder at the "Merry Monarch's" infatuation for poor Nell Gwynne.



OLD YORKSHIRE. Edited by W. Smith, F.S.A.S. *Longmans, Green & Co.* Pp. 300. Price 5s.—We have before us another of the indefatigable Mr. Smith's volumes, which seem now to have established themselves as regular Annuals. They do not aspire to any very lofty flights in archaeology, and many of the illustrations are old friends we have known before; nevertheless these books are popular, and may help to stimulate a taste for archaeology in those into whose hands they come. Mr. Smith does his work with care, and the volumes are nicely printed and well produced, so far as the publisher's part is concerned. We think one of the best articles in the present volume is that on "Yorkshire Journalism," written by Mr. A. Patterson, of Barnsley. The engraving of the medal of the Seven Bishops, p. 220, has a serious blunder; the pious Ken's name is given as IOH. EP. BATH. ET. WELL. His Christian name was Thomas and not John, and the medal, of which two examples are before us, gives it correctly enough as THO and not IOH. To refer to another saintly bishop, Dr. John Fisher, of Rochester, whose barbarous beheading at the age of fourscore, by Henry VIII., was one of the worst things that King ever did, why does Mr. Smith describe him as "John Fisher, D.D., Chancellor"? This implies that Bishop Fisher was Lord High Chancellor, as many churchmen of old often were. As a matter of fact, Bishop Fisher simply held the office of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, where his memory is still held in high reverence and regard. We hope we shall not be thought too critical, if we further suggest that it was rather hard on Dr. Robert Collyer, of New York, to allow him to transcribe, with all the blunders, from poor old Croft's "*Excerpta Antiqua*," the entries in



the Churchwardens' accounts of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York. The original book is extant in "Old" York itself, and an original and correct transcript would have been easily procurable. "Excerpta Antiqua" moreover, is not so rarely met with as Dr. Collyer, living in America, has imagined. Dr. Collyer is so true an antiquary in spirit, that we never read his pleasant contributions to Yorkshire publications without mentally condoling with him, that his lot is not cast in his native county in the old country. This volume, we must not omit to say, is dedicated to the indefatigable and genial secretary of the Yorkshire Society, Mr. G. W. Tomlinson, F.S.A., a steel portrait of whom forms the frontispiece of the book. Not a few of Mr. Tomlinson's many friends, will like to possess this copy of *Old Yorkshire* for this alone, if not for the papers it contains. It is, we consider, a much better book than that which appeared last year.



"THE TUSCAN STRAD." A SHORT ACCOUNT OF A STRADIVARI VIOLIN. Dated 1690. *W. E. Hill & Sons, New Bond Street.* Large octavo, pp. 13, cloth, 2s.—Those of our readers who are interested in old musical instruments will be glad to have their attention drawn to this book. It contains three excellent chromo-lithographs of the violin, from drawings by Mr. A. Slcombe, and printed by Mr. Gibb. The violin is fully described in the letterpress, and the writer says: "The violins of Stradivari, like most other old works of art, have almost all suffered from the accidents of time. Even in exceptionally well-preserved instruments, cracks have appeared in the soft wood of the belly, the sound holes have often lost some of their accuracy of outline, and the varnish has been rubbed off the parts most exposed to wear. It has consequently been difficult to realise, even from the best specimens, how a violin looked and spoke when fresh from the hands of Stradivari. But the condition in which this instrument has been preserved, for nearly two hundred years, enables us to stand, in imagination, as contemporaries of the great master, and to see and handle a violin just as it left his workshop." The book is tastefully got up and clearly printed on hand-made paper. The first part of the title, "The Tuscan Strad," is undignified, and savours of slang; it will very possibly set many people against the book. This will be a great pity.



FLOWER-LAND: AN INTRODUCTION TO BOTANY. By Robert Fisher, M.A. Cloth, 8vo., pp. 240. *Bemrose & Sons.*—So many of the local societies combine, in their titles at any rate, the study of natural history with archaeology, that we make no excuse in calling attention to this work. Everybody likes flowers; perhaps we should have used a stronger expression, *loves* flowers; and nothing is more natural, than a desire to know something of their proper characteristics by a study of botany. One great drawback to the study of botany, has hitherto been the discouragement to the beginner, in all the books we have seen, due to the terrible amount of technicalities, as dry and hard to master as it is possible to imagine, with which they abound. Here, however, we have a book attractively and plentifully supplied with woodcuts, and written plainly, simply, and as far as possible quite free from this plague of hard technical phrases. We can thoroughly recommend it as an excellent "first-book" in the study of botany. A more detailed review would perhaps be considered out of place, in a magazine like *The Reliquary*, devoted not to botany, but to archaeology.



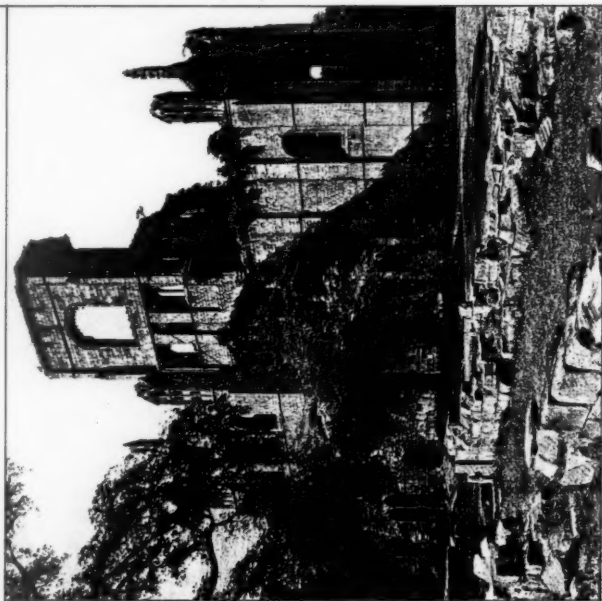
A SKETCH OF THE LITERARY HISTORY OF READING. By the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A. *Reading, E. J. Blackwell.*—This is a pamphlet of 26 pages, in a paper cover. It was, we see, "printed by request," and it is the reprint of a paper which Mr. Ditchfield read before the Berkshire Society. Reading must, we think, have been unusually supplied with literary characters in early times among the inmates of its Abbey. We doubt whether many other towns could cite so large a number, but Mr. Ditchfield has evidently taken great pains to unearth them all, and his paper forms a very valuable account of the literary history of the county town of Berks. We can quite understand that those who heard the paper read, would wish to see it in print.

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KIRKSTALL ABBEY, FROM THE  
SOUTH EAST.

(FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY VALENTINE & SONS, BURGESS)



KIRKSTALL ABBEY, FROM THE  
CLOISTER COURT.